The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

An Improved Feeling Between Congress and the Cabinet.

United States Soldiers Ordered to Tennessee.

Proposed Reconstruction of the State Government.

A Bill Declaring Senter's Election Null.

THE COLORED VOTE OF CONNECTICUT

The Administration and Congress—An Improved State of Feeling—A Broad Foundation for Success—The San Domingo Treaty in the Senate—Probable Opposition of Mr. Sumner—Mr. Bradley's Nomination.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 12, 1870.

There is manifestly a better state of feeling here in Republican circles than there was thirty days ago, and the prospect is that it will continue to improve. Three weeks ago I took occasion to allude to the fact that the *entente cordiale* between Congress and the Administration had apparently become impaired, and that, too, without cause sufficient to enable either party to justify itself in permitting, much less fomenting, coldness, indifference and dissensions. Those allusions were freely canvassed by leading members of Congress and of the Administration, and their truthfulness was fully admitted. At the same time there was a deprecation of the existence of such a feeling, and the close observer of events during the past two weeks has not failed to discover apparently spontaneous efforts by both parties to achieve a better and more cordial understanding. This feeling has been, perhaps, to an indifferent observer, almost impalpable, but its existence is nevertheless a fact, and it is perfectly apparent to any one who studies the political situation and breathes the political atmosphere of Washington. Of one thing I think the country may rest assured, that, so far as the President is concerned, he means to do all he can to preserve the unity and integrity of the Republican Party. He believes, however, that a certain amount of purging is necessary, and that a party which has the courage to purge itself will also have the strength to carry and control the country.

Let any person who is thoughtfully studying the future course of politics, and especially the possible chances of the two parties, reflect a moment upon the very broad basis which President GRANT's Administration is laying for its future success. Twelve months of its career have just closed—the debt is reduced by ninety millions of dollars; the public expenditure is largely reduced; the public revenue is largely increased; the credit of the Government, as shown by the value of its bonded debt, is largely enhanced—the bonds of 1881 being above par in gold; the purchasing power of the currency is largely increased; reconstruction is practically complete; the Fifteenth Amendment and universal political rights are assured facts: the army establishment is greatly reduced; the Indian policy is greatly reformed; ocean postage is reduced nearly one-half; our foreign relations are on a dignified and peaceful footing, and the Monroe Doctrine is being gradually enforced by the peaceful, earnest efforts of the President, of which San Domingo is the first and preliminary step. If, in time of peace, with the burdens of a five years struggle successfully borne, this is not a broad foundation for the future, then the Republican Party ought to be content to fold its arms and allow its opponents to take the responsibility of the Government. If now Congress will do its duty by a sagacious and unsparing revision of the Tariff and Tax laws another element will be added to this foundation, which will increase its breadth and depth. Let the results that have been accomplished, and the work that is being done, be looked at dispassionately, and the conviction follows that the helm of the Administration is in safe hands, and that there is no occasion for croakings or false alarms. It is not impossible that, as some of these facts have been rather prominently brought out in Congress and elsewhere during the past two weeks, it may have had something to do with the improved state of feeling.

Touching the San Domingo Treaty in the Senate, there is an increased feeling in its behalf. Mr. SUMNER, however, may be expected to oppose it, probably throughout. Not that he is more hostile to this purchase than he would be to that of any other in that quarter, but because he is opposed to any acquisition of territory, or population in that direction. He regards it as an open question whether we ought to incorporate into this country any of the Latin race, with its treacherous blood and its notions of superstition and bigotry. He made a blooming Paradise of Alaska, and would to-morrow vote to extend our domain on the north, in the direction of Canada and British Columbia. But a foot-hold in the West Indies he seems to think of no particular consequence. An effort is being made to have this treaty considered in open Senate. Mr. MORTON, who is also a friend of Cuba, readily perceives the importance of the position which San Domingo will give us in its relations to Cuba, and the country will expect him to place the question before the Senate in its true aspect.

In alluding to the recent visit of the President to the Senate, some journals are ascribing to him a willingness to withdraw the name of Mr. BRADLEY, and nominate a man who resides in the Southern Circuit, if such was clearly the wish of the Southern Senators. This is an error. No doubt the President deserves all that is said in praise of his efforts to come to a cordial understanding on all matters wherein he and any particular member of the party disagree; but in this case there was no occasion requiring the President to make such a proposition, for this reason, viz.: The objection by the Southern Senators to Mr. BRADLEY is that he does not reside in the Circuit; but Mr. BRADLEY has overcome that by announcing his readiness to take up his residence in that circuit if confirmed. This has had the effect, at least, to secure for him the support of several leading Senators who voted against Judge HOAR because he would not consent to reside in the circuit. It will thus be seen that there is no occasion for the President to yield to the captious demands of probably a minority of the Senate. CYMON.

Tennessee Reconstruction—Troops Ordered to the State—The Fifteenth Amendment and the Connecticut Election—The Georgia Case—The New Army Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The President and Secretary of War have decided to send four companies of United States troops to Tennessee to aid the revenue officers in enforcing the laws, and to aid other United States officers in executing processes and preserving the peace. Two companies will be sent to Murfreesboro and two to Jackson. This is in response to the representations of those people of Tennessee who have waited upon the President during the last week, and laid before him the condition of affairs in that State. Gen. BUTLER has finished his bill in relation to Tennessee, and yesterday submitted it to the members from that State. On Monday he will present it for the action of the Committee on Reconstruction. The bill does not propose to territorialize the State, or to put it under military control, but it recites that Gov. SENTER was elected by fraud, and that the Reconstruction acts of Congress were violated in the registration. It therefore proposes to declare the election null and void, and to order a new registration and a new election. This bill will unquestionably meet with great opposition in Republican quarters, yet it is argued with a great deal of force that if Georgia has been a State in the Union, and Congress can step in and correct irregularities there under the authority of the Constitution, then it can, in the exercise of that power, do the same thing in Tennessee or any other State. Those Republicans in Congress who support the Bingham amendment to the Georgia bill do so on this broad ground, to wit: That Georgia is a State in the Union; that the form of Government became anti-republican through the illegal action of her Legislature, and that Congress, under section 4 of article 4 of the Constitution, has the right to overthrow this illegality and make the government of Georgia truly republican in form; and, if in Georgia, why not in Tennessee?

RATIFICATION OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The proclamation of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment is signed ready for promulgation, and it is expected that it will be out by the close of this week, as Georgia and Texas will both undoubtedly be admitted within the next few days. Registration in Connecticut closed on Saturday, but under the laws of that State any person whose right to vote accrues after that date, and before the election, may be registered up to within one week prior to election day. The colored voters of that State have therefore been provisionally registered and if the proclamation is issued any time prior to the 26th, it will enfranchise them in time for the election.

GEORGIA.

The Georgia bill will be taken up in the Senate to-morrow. There has been a good deal of speculation and canvassing among Senators as to the probable fate of the bill, but notwithstanding all that has been said and the efforts that have been made, it is very difficult to say with certainty what will be done. The Senate is always a very uncertain body, and until the vote is actually recorded there is no telling what change may come over the dreams and convictions of honorable members. It is argued with much positiveness that the Bingham amendment will be rejected, but those who favor that side of the question are equally certain that it will be accepted. BUTLER and BULLOCK are as persistent in their efforts to procure the former result as ever, and it is by no means improbable that they will succeed. Among the interesting incidents of the discussion to-morrow will be the maiden speech by Mr. REVELS, and the delivery of the first speech in the United States Senate by a colored man. The galleries will doubtless be thronged in anticipation of this event. The bill will scarcely be finished in that body to-morrow; indeed, the debate will probably last several days.

GROWTH OF THE REVENUE.

The following table exhibits in a most interesting and satisfactory manner the gradual and certain growth of the internal revenue. The several columns show the aggregate collections for the year ending at the several dates. Each additional month shows an increase in every item, and, as a consequence, an increase in the total over its predecessor. Take any item in the list, and follow it through from month to month, and the growth of the revenue becomes apparent at once. Commissioner DELANO's estimate of the revenue for the current fiscal year was $175,000,000. This requires a gain of sixteen millions over last year. Nineteen millions have already been gained; but inasmuch as nine millions of tax were obtained in the last quarter of the last fiscal year from whisky which was forced out of bond by operation of law, it is expected that the remaining months of the current fiscal year will show a slight comparative decrease, and that the net gain for the year will just about fulfill the estimate of the Commissioner:

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RECEIPTS FROM THE SEVERAL GENERAL SOURCES OF REVENUE DURING THE YEAR ENDING

	June 30, 1869.	July 31, 1869.	Aug. 31, 1869.	Sept. 30, 1869.	Oct. 31, 1869.	Nov. 30, 1869.	Dec. 31, 1869.	Jan. 31, 1870.
Spirits	$45,026,401 74	$46,316,552 87	$45,690,565 44	$46,581,253 87	$47,265,439 26	$49,099,254 13	$50,069,610 44	$50,158,116 88
Tobacco	23,430,707 57	24,630,783 69	25,909,646 66	27,241,593 90	28,393,905 45	29,256,702 16	29,178,936 78	29,227,006 85
Fermented liquors	6,099,879 54	6,047,015 45	6,054,218 02	6,052,784 80	6,015,219 96	6,019,632 89	6,045,383 68	6,734,573 68
Banks and bankers	3,335,516 52	3,512,649 55	3,606,511 25	3,664,643 29	3,685,877 89	3,748,653 76	3,800,782 85	3,893,625 83
Gross receipts	6,360,998 82	6,386,686 90	6,402,907 00	6,504,604 66	6,527,512 01	6,589,774 09	6,631,984 31	6,641,729 42
Sales	8,206,839 03	8,383,594 83	8,484,278 64	8,603,548 54	8,587,421 73	8,705,786 35	8,762,956 60	8,768,813 10
Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated	8,801,454 07	8,892,463 56	9,014,096 23	9,106,772 87	9,189,389 18	9,267,870 62	9,308,085 46	9,328,903 73
Income, including salaries	34,791,855 84	36,047,965 00	36,516,638 41	36,890,571 69	37,144,522 54	37,338,641 40	37,588,429 00	37,612,310 90
Legacies	1,244,837 01	1,246,294 94	1,276,960 33	1,306,987 25	1,447,500 45	1,454,221 04	1,523,523 36	1,594,494 13
Successions	1,189,756 22	1,180,402 90	1,181,131 22	1,202,355 19	1,229,829 29	1,270,808 86	1,325,842 88	1,377,372 47
Articles in Schedule A	882,860 73	886,464 30	892,027 80	894,553 05	894,340 76	894,880 96	894,841 26	892,641 63
Passports	29,453 00	23,346 00	23,891 00	23,371 00	25,114 00	28,559 00	27,784 00	23,775 00
Gas	2,116,005 82	2,137,110 70	2,133,895 41	2,165,728 63	2,176,905 17	2,200,161 48	2,215,976 27	2,213,839 46
*Sources not elsewhere enumerated	1,234,978 95	835,871 52	685,899 46	579,264 89	551,879 60	526,754 39	447,282 80	468,345 50
†Penalties	877,088 79	771,849 47	703,491 85	701,496 33	673,157 24	709,078 86	695,892 64	688,623 51
Net receipts from stamps	15,505,498 01	15,619,281 47	15,711,668 97	15,796,699 47	15,701,030 50	15,829,332 76	15,852,306 80	15,923,085 14
Total	$159,124,127 29	$162,898,778 15	$164,176,806 79	$167,216,173 53	$169,509,024 73	$172,983,301 95	$174,399,969 82	$174,839,925 43

* These are taxes which have been removed, and the figures show the residue of collections still coming in.

† The decrease in receipts from penalties is occasioned by the fact that the department now more uniformly prosecutes suits to a conclusion, thus reducing the number of compromises, wherein penalties are paid in lieu of taxes.

TAX ON THE SALE OF SHIPS.

Some of the internal revenue officers having construed the tax on sales of goods, wares and merchandise, to cover the sale of ships, the matter has been presented to Commissioner DELANO by Hon. H. H. STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut, and Mr. DELANO has presented the matter to the Committee of Ways and Means, accompanied with a recommendation that such changes be made in the law as will relieve ship-builders, not only from this tax, but as far as possible from all taxes on ship-building. The tax above alluded to is assessed by virtue of a construction given to the fourth section of the act of March 31, 1868.

BUSINESS BEFORE COMMITTEES.

Gen. PAINE will endeavor to obtain the attention of the House, to-morrow, to call up some contested election cases. He will report against SEGAR, Member at Large from Virginia. A minority report will also be presented. The cases of SHELDON and others will probably be reported on later in the week. At the session of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, yesterday, statements were made by various gentlemen for and against the grand consolidation railroad scheme in Kansas. The Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company was represented by Gen. CRAIG, Mr. ABEL and Hon. R. T. VAN HORN; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company had for its champions LEVI PARSONS, ex-Secretary of the Interior USHER and Col. N. S. GOSS, of Humboldt. The Committee have not yet agreed on the action to be taken in reference to these projects. The Senate Military Committee had a session on Saturday in reference to the Army bill, which has passed the House. Many army officers, but not all, are strongly opposed to the passage of this measure. There is no denying that the current of political as well as private opinion is in favor of the bill, possessing as it does the grand element of economy. It is believed that the Committee will report in favor of agreeing to its main provisions.

PERSONAL.

Among the prominent arrivals here are Ex-Postmaster-General Randall, L. H. Booles, Rev. C. D. Foss, James Lorimer Graham and Benj. Field, of New-York, G. W. Frost, of Omaha, Gen. G. M. Dodge, of the Pacific Railroad, who are at Willard's; Gen. E. A. Merritt, W. T. Blodgett, J. N. Hegeman, Alfred Wagstaff, of New-York, J. R. Alaben, of Brooklyn, and Hon. Wm. Windom, of Minnesota, who are at the Arlington. Charles Carleton Coffin is also here.

THE FUNDING BILL—SEVENTH SECTION.

Several important errors having occurred in the publication of the seventh section of the Senate Funding bill, as passed by that body, it is herewith communicated in a corrected form:

And be it further enacted, That on and after the 1st day of October, 1870, registered bonds of any denomination, not less than $1,000, issued under the provisions of this act, and no other, shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for the notes issued to the National Banking Associations for circulation under an act entitled "An act to provide for their circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and all National Banking Associations, organized under said act or any amendment thereof, are hereby required to deposit bonds issued under this act as security for their circulating notes within one year from the date of the passage of this act, in default of which their right to issue notes for circulation shall be forfeited, and the Treasurer and the Controller of the Currency shall be authorized and required to take such measures as may be necessary to call in and destroy their outstanding circulation, and to return the bonds held as security therefor to the association by which they were deposited, in sums of not less than $1,000, provided that any such Association now in existence may, upon giving thirty days' notice to the Controller of the Currency, by resolution of its board of directors, deposit legal tender notes with the Treasurer of the United States to the amount of its outstanding circulation, and take up the bonds pledged for its redemption; and provided further that not more than one-third of the bonds deposited by any bank, as such security, shall be of the class of bonds herein authorized, bearing the rate of interest of five per cent., and not more than one-third shall be of the class of bonds herein authorized, bearing the rate of interest of four and a half per cent.

THE STORM.

Vehicular Locomotion in the City—Travel by Railroad—The Mails.

The storm which has just visited this section commenced in rain and sleet on Saturday night, and in this form continued without interruption until soon after midnight, when it changed to snow, and by morning had covered the ground to the depth of about four inches. The wind, which accompanied it, was strong from the northeast, and at times grew into the proportions of a gale, which must have been seriously felt on the coast. The snow was not drifted to any considerable extent, but pedestrians who encountered it suffered seriously from the cutting blasts of the wind and the needle like particles of snow and ice which were driven about by the force of the gale.

As usual the City railroads were blocked up by the snow to such an extent that ploughs were resorted to in order to keep the track clear, and teams were doubled on all the lines. In this way trips were made with a considerable degree of regularity. The ferry-boats made their transit without difficulty, for there was no ice in the streams to impede their progress. Those of the traveling public who were compelled to be out in the storm, experienced far less difficulty in getting about than they would have done had it been a week day, for then the crowd upon the cars would naturally have been increased, and the burden upon the "beasts of burden" would have been very serious.

In some respects it is fortunate that the storm occurred on Sunday. On that day there is very little travel in the City, and by railroad trains it is generally suspended. The trains leaving the City for the South by the New-Jersey railroads left on time, but some of them that were due here were detained, but not seriously. The same may be said of the trains on the other roads. The members of the Legislature residing in this section usually go to their arduous duties by the Sunday night train, but last evening few were found willing to "brave the peltings of the pitiless storm." Eastward bound travelers were few in number, and the trains thitherward probably encountered little difficulty in making their trips.

The storm was not serious enough to cause any protracted delay in the arrival of the mails. The Eastern and Southern trains reached this City at the usual hour yesterday, but the Erie express train, carrying the Western mails, had not been heard from up to 10 o'clock last evening. The train was due at 7 o'clock. It was supposed that its progress had been somewhat retarded by the snow, but it was confidently expected that it would reach here all safe before midnight.

The Snow in the Country—Collapse of the Court-House Roof in Chicago.

BOSTON, Mass., March 13.—The heaviest snow-storm of the season prevailed today. The snow is nearly a foot in depth. It is feared that the railroad trains will be badly blocked.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., March 13.—A severe snow and hail storm has prevailed along the Hudson for sixteen hours, accompanied by a high wind. The snow and hail here is eight inches deep. The storm is heavier north of this city. Railroad travel is not affected.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 13.—A heavy snow-storm, accompanied by a high wind, has prevailed all day, and still continues.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 13.—The weather reports from Wisconsin and Minnesota show the storm to be general over the Northwest. It has been snowing, blowing and drifting for the past twenty-four hours, and the trains in Minnesota are snowed up, and in Wisconsin very much impeded.

CHICAGO, March 13.—A severe hail and snow storm has been raging in this city and throughout the Northwest, increasing in intensity during the evening. Several inches of snow has fallen here, and the wind is blowing heavily. The street cars have stopped running. At Winona, Minn., there is fifteen inches of snow. Railroad operations are greatly interfered with. At 11½ o'clock last night, the roof of the east wing of the Court-house followed the example of the west wing, and fell in with a tremendous crash. The disaster was caused by the weight of snow on the roof. No one was injured. The loss is probably from ten to twenty thousand dollars on each wing. The snow-storm continued throughout last night, and was by far the severest of the season; today, however, the weather has been quite pleasant.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 13.—A snow-storm commenced early this morning and continued all day and up to midnight. The accumulation in the streets is larger than before this season. The freight house of the Fall River steam-boats was crushed in by the weight of snow on the roof. The train from Boston came in half an hour late, with two engines.

BOSTON, March 13—Midnight.—The snow-storm has ended. The depth is about fifteen inches on the level.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 13.—The snow-storm today was the most severe of the season, and was accompanied by a high wind. A foot of snow has fallen. The storm continues.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

The Montpensier-De Bourbon Duel—Particulars of the Fatal Encounter—Carlists in Spain—Gen. Prim and the Sale of Cuba.

MADRID, March 13.—The meeting between Prince HENRI DE BOURBON and the Duke DE MONTPENSIER took place on Saturday morning, seven miles from the walls of Madrid. The principals drew lots for the first shot, and Prince HENRI won. The adversaries exchanged their first fire at ten paces, without result. They then advanced on each other. At seven paces Prince HENRI fired and missed. The Duke returned the fire with fatal effect, shooting his adversary through the head. The latter fell to the ground, and in a few moments expired. The Duke DE MONTPENSIER showed the utmost calmness during the combat, but was much affected when informed of its result. As the Prince was poor, the Duke offers to provide for his widow and children. The quarrel was caused by a harsh letter against the Duke which the Prince addressed to the Montpensierists. HENRI DE BOURBON was brother of the Prince DE ASSIS, consort of the ex-Queen ISABELLA, and cousin of the Duchess of MONTPENSIER.... It is reported that in spite of the constant vigilance of the authorities on both sides of the frontier, numbers of Carlists have crossed into Spain... In the Cortes yesterday, a Deputy asked if there was any foundation for the statement made by a New-York journal that Senator SUMNER said he had received propositions from Gen. PRIM for the sale or cession of Cuba to the United States. Gen. PRIM pronounced the statement utterly false. An interpellation regarding the granting of political privileges to Cuba having been addressed to the Government by the Cortes, Gen. PRIM replied that no election for Deputies to the Cortes had been held in that island, the authorities reporting that the time had not yet arrived, and the troubles were not all ended.

Another Account of the Duel—Three Shots Fired—French Intrigue Connected with It.

MADRID, March 13.—The duel between the Duke DE MONTPENSIER and Prince HENRI DE BOURBON creates immense excitement. It was caused by some insulting letters written by the latter, branding MONTPENSIER as a Jesuit conspirator, and calling him a bloated French pastry-cook. Gens. ALAMINOR and CORDOVA and Col. SOLER acted as the seconds of the Duke, and three Republican Deputies to the Cortes performed the same service for HENRI DE BOURBON. The Prince won the choice of weapons and ground and the right to the first shot. The distance was ten paces, the combatants firing alternately. The weapons used were revolvers. The first and second shots of the Prince DE BOURBON missed; at his third the bullet grazed the cheek of the Duke, causing a slight wound. MONTPENSIER's first shot missed, and his second slightly wounded the Prince, and his third proved fatal, the ball entering the forehead of the Prince and killing him instantly. The Duke exclaimed, "My God! what have I done!" and swore to protect the Prince's children. MONTPENSIER and his seconds are in Madrid and have not been arrested. It is said that this affair will injure the Duke's chances for the throne. When the Duke had fired twice, the seconds endeavored to effect a reconciliation, but the Prince was furious and refused all offers. It is rumored that a French intrigue is at the bottom of the duel.

Enforcing the Laws in Ireland—Extraordinary Powers to the Magistracy.

LONDON, March 13.—The Cabinet has decided on a measure to be submitted to Parliament which has for its object the enforcement of the laws in Ireland. It is based on ALTHORP's law of 1833 and GREY's law of 1847. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is to have power to *proclaim* districts where unusual trouble exists. Extraordinary powers of arrest and detention are granted to magistrates in such districts, after proclamation. In some cases Police and jury trials are dispensed with. The Police force is to be largely increased. The bill will be introduced on Thursday by Right Hon. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE, the Chief Secretary for Ireland.... The arrival of the steamer *Smidt* at New-York has had the effect of strengthening confidence in the safety of the *City of Boston*. The belief is now general, both here and at Liverpool, that the missing steamer will be heard from at the Azore Islands.... Advices from Rio Janeiro report that the vomito prevails in that city.

French Relations With Rome—An Important Explanation.

PARIS, March 13.—It is reported that Count DARU, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will issue a manifesto explaining the policy of France toward the Ecumenical Council. Count DARU has not demanded that France have a representative in the Council, because of the proposed introduction of the dogma of infallibility, but on account of the publication of the *schema* which seems to touch the question of Church and State. Official journals say there is no intention of withdrawing the French troops from Rome; they are there to defend the territorial rights, not the religious claims of the Holy See.

Death of Montalembert—The French Senate and the Ministry—The Ex-Queen Isabella's Litigation.

PARIS, March 13.—The Count DE MONTALEMBERT, chief of the Liberal Catholic Party, is dead. All the journals, including the Ultramontane organs, appear in mourning. The Count DE MONTALEMBERT was in his sixtieth year.... Rumor anticipates that the Senate will refuse to adopt the Senatus Consultum introducing liberal reforms in the system of nominating Mayors, and fears are entertained of a conflict between that body and the Ministry. The Corps Legislatif has adjourned for eight days ....The radical journals of this city attack JULES FAVRE bitterly for having, in his last discourse in the Corps Legislatif, promised his aid to the Ministry....The ex-Queen ISABELLA of Spain and her husband, Don FRANCISCO D'ASSIS, have agreed to submit their differences to arbitration. The tribunal will be composed of five persons, one of whom will be JULES FAVRE.

JAPAN.

Export of Coal in Steamers Free—A Duty on Exports in Sailing Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Department of State has been informed that the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs proposes, with the view to obviate constantly recurring difficulties at the open ports, hereafter to permit the export of Japanese coal in steamers duty free, but that the fixed duty, according to the tariff appended to the Convention of Yedo of June 25, 1866, shall be levied on that article, irrespective of quantity, when taken on board of sailing vessels. The Minister further suggests, if approved, that it will be unnecessary to enter into a formal amendment of the said tariff in this respect, but that a notice given to the local authorities, both foreign and Japanese, shall be deemed sufficient. This arrangement having been unanimously accepted by the foreign representatives, the Japanese Ministers were notified accordingly.

Escape of Yerger, the Murderer of Col. Crane, in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., March 13.—E. M. YERGER escaped from jail this morning at 5 o'clock. He was yesterday brought before the Court to argue the application for *habeas corpus*. The case was postponed to the second Monday in April. A bill was yesterday introduced in the Legislature restricting the powers in applications for writs, and the bill will probably pass before the time set for YERGER's trial. The act would have a bearing on this case, hence YERGER's escape. The Sheriff and his posse have been searching for him all day, without success.

THE INDIANS.

The Victory over the Piegans—General Order from Gen. Sheridan—The Troops Congratulated—Gen. Sully on the Indian Troubles.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Gen. SHERIDAN yesterday issued the following General Order:

"The Lieutenant-General commanding this Military District takes pleasure in announcing to his command the complete success of a detachment of the Second Cavalry and the Thirteenth Infantry under command of Brevet Col. BAKER, of the Twenty-second Cavalry, against a band of Piegan Indians in Montana. These Indians, whose proximity to the British line has furnished them an easy and safe protection against attack, have hitherto murdered and stolen with comparative impunity, in defiance and contempt of the authority of the Government. After having been repeatedly warned they have at last received a carefully prepared and well merited blow in the middle of Winter, with the thermometer below zero, and when experience had led them to believe they could not be reached, the blow fell. One hundred and seventy-three Indians were killed, 300 horses captured, and the village and property of the band totally destroyed. The Lieutenant General cannot commend too highly the spirit and conduct of the troops and their commander; the difficulties and hardships they experienced in the inclemency of the weather, and as one of the results of this severe but necessary and well merited punishment of these Indians, he congratulates the citizens of Montana upon the prospect of future security."

WASHINGTON, March 13.—General SULLY in a communication to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated August last, but which has just been published, says:

"My reasons for apprehending trouble in Montana are that war parties of Indians from the Powder River country, the British Possessions, and from Idaho and Washington Territories, frequently visit the Territory of Montana and often commit depredations on the whites. The whites retaliate by killing any Indians they chance to meet, sometimes in the most brutal and cowardly manner. There is a white element in this country, which, from its rowdy and lawless character, cannot be excelled in any section, and the traffic in whisky with Indians in the Territory is carried on to an alarming extent. This frequently causes altercations between whites and Indians, resulting often in bloodshed, and as they occur in sections of the Territory where the civil authorities acknowledge themselves to be powerless to act, nothing but military force can at present put a stop to it. The law-abiding citizens of Montana are anxious for peace and quiet with the Indians, and would willingly give any assistance in their power to aid the authorities to carry out the laws if they were backed by force."

Official dispatches from the Indian agent at Santa Fé, New-Mexico, show matters to be very quiet among the Puebla Indians, nothing of any particular interest having recently occurred. Agricultural implements had been issued to the Indians in some of the villages, and others had been sent for by the agent to receive their share, but those of Santa Clara, San Yedezouse Nombe and Tesuque refused to receive their portion, saying that the small amount would not admit of their giving each one a present, and unless such could be done great dissatisfaction would follow. Explanations were made to them that, owing to the small apportionment, the whole amount was to be divided among the Pueblas according to the population of each village. The Pueblas below Santa Fé, who seem to be the most industrious, have accepted their portion.

THE WEST.

Desperadoes Hanged in Nebraska—Municipal Purity in Chicago—Perjury and Corruption.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., March 12.—At a late hour last night, a man named KIEF was knocked down and robbed of his watch and about a hundred dollars in currency. Mr. KIEF was so brutally beaten that his recovery is doubtful. The desperadoes are, without a doubt, the same party that robbed the jewelry store of McLUCAS & DICK, not long since. Acting Deputy Sheriff J. A. LOBLEY, assisted by several citizens, this afternoon rode down on a hand-car to the "Old Doby," on this side of the bridge, and arrested two men, who gave their names as F. WARD and JAMES BALES. A broken revolver already charged, with fresh blood stains on it, was found. In the bark of an old log, buried outside the shanty, was found most of the jewelry which was recently stolen from McLUCAS & DICK, tied up in two handkerchiefs, together with papers and letters which show them to be regular desperadoes. In one letter a friend said that $200 had been offered for one of their number by Superintendent FILLMORE. One of the party of desperadoes, named JOHN JAMES, is missing, but the officers are on the look out for him. It is reported that JAMES was shot on the east side of the river this afternoon by one of the party which was after him. WARD and BALES, upon their arrival here in the custody of Sheriff LOBLEY, were seized by a mob and hanged.

CHICAGO, March 13.—In the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, charges of perjury were preferred by a citizen against Supervisor HUMPHREY, and the matter was referred to a committee of investigation....The case of Mr. KEARNEY, President of the Board, charged with accepting a piece of land for his services in securing the location of the County Normal School at a certain point, is still under examination.

A Fire in Boston—Large Stocks of Leather Destroyed.

BOSTON, March 13.—This evening a fire broke out in the building Nos. 41 and 43 Pearl-street, in the rooms occupied by WELD, BRYANT & Co., dealers in shoe manufacturers' goods, and Messrs. HOWE & WILLEY, dealers in morocco. Both of these firms had large stocks on hand, all of which was destroyed. The floor above and the attic were occupied by J. WENTWORTH, carpet slipper manufacturer, all of his stock being consumed. The ground floor was occupied by W. & J. WALLACE, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in boots and shoes and shoe stock. Their stock was very badly damaged by water. The loss not ascertained.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

OMAHA, Neb., March 12.—The Howie murder case is still pending. The jury cannot agree, and have been ordered to be locked up until 9 o'clock in the morning, at which time the Court will meet them. The jury were allowed their dinners and suppers. The women look pale and fatigued, this being the fourth night of their detention.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 13.—The Waverly National Bank, situated in the village of Waverly, eighteen miles east of this city, was entered by burglars on Saturday night. The vault and safe were blown open and robbed of most of their contents. The amount stolen is not yet ascertained.

SACO, Me., March 13.—JOHN J. SAWYER, the man so badly injured by the railroad accident of yesterday, died last night. An inquest will be held on Monday.

BOSTON, March 13.—In the Legislature, yesterday, the House refused to pass the act favoring the opening of the public libraries on Sunday.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 13.—Dr. GEORGE W. MASSER, an old practicing physician of this city, died this evening of apoplexy. He was fifty-one years of age.

BANGOR, Me., March 13.—The Republican caucus last evening nominated HENRY E. PRENTISS as candidate for Mayor.

HARTFORD, March 13.—This being the centenary year of Universalism, a State centenary meeting will be held at the Universalist Church, in this city, on Wednesday afternoon and evening of this week.

☞ The French residents of Newark, who are quite numerous, are organizing a movement for the building of a church, where services will be held in the French language.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

The steamship *America*, which left Bremen Feb. 26 and Southampton March 1, reached this port yesterday. The news she brings is later by four days than that at hand by the Inman steamer, the files, however, being incomplete in consequence of the non-arrival of the *Samaria*, from Liverpool Feb. 26 and Queenstown Feb. 27.

A letter in the London *Times* refers to the advisability of searching for the missing steamship *City of Boston*, and sets forth that the screw of that vessel lacked two of its fans when it sailed from Halifax.

It was rumored in Paris that ALEXANDRE DUMAS had had a fit of apoplexy. *Figaro* says that it cannot vouch for the attack, hopes the story is a mistake, and only mentions it to have the pleasure of contradicting it in the event of its not being true.

The journals announce the death, at Paris, of M. DUMON, aged seventy-four, formerly Minister of Public Works and of Finance under the Monarchy of July. Baron DE KŒNNERITZ, Diplomatic Representative of Saxony at Vienna, had just died in that city after a short illness.

The hope of a compromise between Austria and Bohemia appears to be now abandoned. The *Politik* of Prague, in fact, announces that the Tcheque leaders have addressed to Gen. KOLLER a letter, in which they definitively decline the invitation to go to Vienna to take part in a conference on the conditions of an arrangement between Bohemia and the Government.

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE

Final Proceedings—Charge of the Judge and Verdict of the Jury.

The testimony in the Mordaunt divorce case having been printed in full in the TIMES, the closing scenes in this remarkable suit naturally call for description. The final sitting of the Court was occupied with the charge of the Judge Ordinary, the rendering of the jury's verdict following.

THE CHARGE.

The Judge Ordinary, addressing the jury, said: The case of Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT has been conducted by an intrepid advocate, who has omitted nothing which he felt it to be his duty to state, and who is a consummate master of legal rhetoric. The investigation has taught us precisely what could be proved, to justify or confirm the statements made by Lady MORDAUNT herself after her confinement; and in reference to the Prince of WALES particularly, it must be a matter of congratulation to you that the advocate for Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT should have come forward and told you fully and exactly whatever he could put before you. On this subject his language was the same, both in his opening speech and in his review of the evidence. I am afraid I rather embarrassed him by suggesting that names of parties should not be mentioned in the first instance, but neither in his opening nor closing speech did he make any charge of adultery against the Prince of WALES, or go further than to suggest the existence of an intimacy between the Prince and the respondent greater than her husband desired. I advised that the matter should be tried before a jury, and the sanity or insanity of the lady determined. If Lady MORDAUNT is out of her mind now, and if, in three, or four, or five years she is fit to answer, Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT will have his remedy. Therefore your finding, if it should be that she is insane, would not put an end to Sir CHARLES' remedy; however, it is a question which has never been argued, whether, even if Lady MORDAUNT is insane, Sir CHARLES would be estopped from going on with his suit. You have been asked in stirring language whether you are to bar Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT from getting a divorce and tie him to this woman for life. These are stirring topics, and they were not directed to the real issue. It will be your duty to consider how far the statements she made after her confinement are true. The ordinary process is reversed, and the adultery is introduced to prove the insanity. The sanity of the statement is the very thing that is at issue, and the question is, if the facts are true, it goes some way to show that she was sane when she made them. Let us see how far it is established incidentally that the lady committed adultery. First, with regard to Lord COLE, the evidence seems to me of a very cogent character. The respondent made an entry in an almanac, and opposite the 3d of April she has put a mark, and 280 days from the 27th of June. Now we have it from Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT that she was expected to be confined about the 3d of April. What could this mean but that she was to be confined on the day 280 days after the day on which her child was conceived? On the 27th of June her husband was in Norway, and the appearance of the child tallied with that period, on the day Lord COLE was there and remained one hour and three quarters after those who were there with him had gone. Was this in accordance with the usual custom of society? This is not all. On the day she goes down to Warwick he meets her at Paddington and holds the door open, and travels with her as far as Reading. A few days afterward he went down and stopped there a guest of Lady MORDAUNT for four days. On the 15th of July Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT comes home. Well, when Lady MORDAUNT is confined she says, "That is Lord COLE's child," and repeats it every day following. Then in the case of Capt. FARQUHAR, it was certainly proved that Capt. FARQUHAR was in the hotel on the night that Lady MORDAUNT went there. Where he passed the night has not been proved. But I doubt whether you would attribute much weight to all this but for the letter. Lady MORDAUNT went home on Saturday, the 9th, and she was unwell for a week, and this letter was not discovered until the following Saturday. But some conversation passed between BIRD and CLARK, and hence the former put by the *Morning Post*. The suspicious part of the matter is the way the letter came to light, JESSIE CLARK having told every thing she knew except about the letter which was not mentioned to the attorney until April by CLARK. This throws some amount of suspicion on the matter. The case with regard to Sir FREDERICK JOHNSTONE is so slight that if I were trying a case of adultery I should have to say that there was no evidence independent of Lady MORDAUNT's admission. The whole evidence is that he dined with Lady MORDAUNT. I must not omit the case of the Prince of WALES. In the evidence in his case it is said he called frequently. (Here the learned Judge read the evidence of JESSIE CLARK, JOHNSON and BIRD, deposing to the visits of the Prince of WALES.) Here again I should have to say to you that there is no evidence. His calls were at established hours, and in accordance with the usages of society. I now pass away from that branch of the inquiry. And now we approach what is the real question in the case—the sanity or not of this lady at certain times. There are all sorts of words used to express insanity, and there is as great a variety in the diseases of the mind as in diseases of the body. The only way in which I can put the question to you is this: I must ask you whether you think this lady was in such a state of mental disorder as to be able fitly to instruct her attorney. There are two periods which have been brought before us. The respondent confined his attention to the period from the 30th of April to the present time. The petitioner, however, went into the period of March and April, and it is most fit that Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT's counsel should insist on laying this period before you. I think you must strive to make both periods harmonize with each other, and you may reason from one period to the other, from the first to the second or from the second to the first. Tests have been resorted to by the petitioner. He said the lady made certain confessions—were they true? Secondly, he asks what reasonable things did she say or do? I am not quite sure that either of these tests is perfect. Suppose that Lady MORDAUNT admitted adultery, and that it was true, is it quite certain that her mind was not disordered? Is a woman at the time of her confinement, provided she is of disordered sense, never to refer to any thing that occurred? Is it a test? Would it be impossible for a guilty woman to confess her guilt, and, with her imagination excited, add a number of other things that are untrue? It has been suggested that she made the confession because she knew the child was ill. If that was shown it would indicate a rational process in her mind. But facts do not support it. On Monday and Tuesday she said the child was Lord COLE's, and then she asked the nurse whether there was any thing the matter with the child? The nurse said "No." Yet she made the confession that the child was Lord COLE's. Although she made the confession, she does not try to reconcile herself to her husband. Her reply to the nurse was that she would humble herself to no man, and to Mrs. CADOGAN, when that lady asked her to tell her husband she was sorry, "But I am not sorry." Passing to the other test, is it uncommon for insane people to talk reasonably? If we go into a lunatic asylum, should we find every thing around us inconsistent with reason? The question is not what reasonable things did she say or do, or what unreasonable things did she say or do? His Lordship then proceeded to call the attention of the jury to the evidence of Nurse HANCOCK, in which she stated that Lady MORDAUNT asked whether the child was ill. I was not struck with it at the time, (said his Lordship,) but I have been since, that the nurse, who is supposed to be with her every day, is not asked any question as to Lady MORDAUNT's condition upon the Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, days to which Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT's letters refer. If there is one thing universally attendant upon the birth of a child, it is the mother's clinging affection for it, but in this case the mother seems to have turned from it with loathing, or not to have cared for it, and this is a material circumstance for you to consider. If her mind was shaken from its balance, was it by the consciousness of guilt? HANCOCK was a very important witness, and so was the next, Mrs. CADOGAN. (His Lordship then read her evidence, and afterward that of Mr. CADOGAN and of Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT, concerning the letter. He observed:) As to the condition of Lady MORDAUNT up to the 13th March, it is impossible that any evidence in the world can be so trustworthy as the letters written by her husband. (Here these were read.) It is a singular feature of her state that we find her husband describes her in these letters as sleeping well. So far as they go I think you will agree with me that they offer unexceptionable testimony as to the condition of Lady MORDAUNT, and one thing strikes us upon reading them, that at the time of his writing them, her husband did not himself believe in her guilt, and first began to believe in it when he found certain letters in his wife's desk on the 14th. If her condition at the time of her confinement was one of disordered mind, it is certainly very singular that Lady LOUISA MONCRIEFFE should not have been placed in the witness box, and I am bound to say I see no reason why she should not have been so. Lady LOUISA, the mother of the respondent, would have been the most fit and appropriate witness in the world to give a correct and true account of the real condition of her child, and you must form your own conclusions as to the reasons why she was not called. This is the most material evidence as to the respondent's sanity at this time. I now proceed to the historical progress, and conclusion, and the remarks I have to make upon this branch of the case will be very much shorter. Lady MORDAUNT left Walton on the 15th of May, and on the 16th wrote from London the letter to her husband which has been produced and read. This was certainly just as reasonable a letter as any human being ever wrote; but supposing it to be genuine, and not written for the purpose of deception, does it not tend to show that she did not leave her husband's house with a knowledge of her true position as a woman accused of adultery? If she were in her right senses, she must have known that this journey to London was not a mere journey of pleasure, and that she was not to be restored to cohabitation with her husband and the enjoyment of every luxury and pleasure, but was in fact a banished woman. Again, if she was shamming, is it likely that, beginning with this, she would end by being really out of her mind? Or, if she is now out of her mind, is the supposition of her shamming any longer tenable, or can it be relied upon with any degree of force? If she was shamming, what did she really propose to herself? If she could simulate madness so successfully as to prevent her husband from prosecuting a suit for divorce, she must have laid her account with being set down for mad during all the rest of her life; and what is life worth under such circumstances? We must ask ourselves how far it is likely that any lady would simulate madness, with the certain prospect before her of this for the rest of her life. There is, however, another view of the case which led in the opposite direction, and which might have operated with Lady MORDAUNT to put on these appearances, which is, that if her husband went on with this divorce suit it would be a very important thing for her to show that she was out of her mind at the time of her confinement, and that the confessions she had made were the offspring of delusion. Then comes the period of her residence at Worthing, where she passes from the control of her husband, and is surrounded by those whom her father placed about her.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired at 2:25 o'clock and returned in less than ten minutes.

The Clerk of the Court then asked: Was the respondent on the 30th of April in such a condition of mental disorder as to be unfit and unable to answer the particulars, and to instruct her attorney for her defense?

The FOREMAN—She was utterly unfit.

The JUDGE ORDINARY—The other question is quite immaterial.

Dr. DEANE—I shall be glad, my Lord, to have the verdict of the jury upon the second point.

The FOREMAN—We are equally of opinion that she has been unfit ever since.

This closed the proceedings.

The Course of the Prince of Wales.

The special correspondent of the Birmingham *Post* writes: "The Prince of Wales consulted Earl GRANVILLE and the Lord Chancellor before tendering himself for examination, and was encouraged by their advice to attend the Court. I hear that the only doubt entertained by the Lord Chancellor was whether the course proposed to be taken by his Royal Highness, however agreeable to the feelings of his future subjects, was quite fair to the other gentlemen whose names had been mentioned in the case. If the Prince purged himself from any complicity, would not a prejudice be raised against those who did follow him, and similarly declare their innocence? Sir F. JOHNSTONE, for reasons special and peculiar to himself, was equally desirous to make a statement. They were neither of them summoned, and their appearance, as was feared in high legal quarters, has raised a certain unfair presumption against the parties whose names came up during the hearing. Another rumor of the day is that the most illustrious personage in the land wrote to the Prince after hearing of the evidence he had given, to offer him her affectionate congratulations, and to invite him to call, with the Princess, to receive them in person. The Prince and Princess accordingly called upon the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The Queen's sympathy with Lady MORDAUNT's family has been warmly and constantly expressed through the Dowager Duchess of Athole, who has been throughout the trial in attendance on the Queen, at Windsor, and her daily companion in her walks and drives."

ANSON BURLINGAME.

Further Particulars of the Illness and Death of the Head of the Chinese Mission.

St. Petersburg (Feb. 23) Correspondence Daily News.

Hon. J. ANSON BURLINGAME, the head of the Chinese mission to Europe, died this morning after a very short illness. He caught cold during the severe weather prevailing in Russia on his arrival about a fortnight before his death; and absorbed in the duties and cares of the great mission into which he had thrown all the energies of his mind, he paid no attention to his slight indisposition until it had entirely mastered his vigorous nature. On Wednesday, the 16th inst., he had his solemn audience of the Emperor, who was pleased to respond in the most sympathetic language to Mr. BURLINGAME's able address. Buoyed up by the more than ordinary encouragement which he had received in a country whose friendly disposition was of the utmost importance to China, Mr. BURLINGAME thought nothing of his cold, and considered it his duty to take the members of his mission the next day to the Hermitage, at the invitation of the Emperor, and to make his official call on Sir ANDREW BUCHANAN, the British Ambassador, with whom he was to have dined the following day. On returning to his hotel, however, he was compelled to take to his bed, and to call in the services of Dr. CARRICK, physician to the British Embassy, who at once pronounced him to be suffering from severe congestion of the left lung, aggravated by an inflammation of the liver. The most energetic remedies were at once applied to check the disease, which, however, continued to make such rapid progress that two other medical men of eminence were called in. The Emperor also sent his own physician, but all was unavailing. His sufferings became very great, and during the five days that preceded his death he was obliged to remain in a sitting posture. Yesterday—the anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday—when he was to have dined with his Excellency Gov. CURTIN, the American Minister, the bulletin of his health became less favorable, for the right lung had likewise become somewhat affected. The hope, however, was not abandoned that his strong constitution would triumph over the malady that finally proved fatal to him at 7½ o'clock this morning. His bodily sufferings appeared to be much aggravated by his mental anxiety and distress respecting the completion of his mission. He spoke of it incessantly to Mrs. BURLINGAME and his son, and continually asked whether intelligence had been received from Mr. BROWN. Two or three days before his death he spoke to his son of the probability of his being cut off, and of the pain which the thought of his mission remaining uncompleted, gave him; and on Tuesday, when he must have felt his end approaching, he warmly pressed the hand of his Secretary, and said, "Good bye, DESCHAMPS." The depth of the grief of the widow and children may be measured by the painful sorrow of his Chinese companions, and that of the friends he had made at St. Petersburg. It was impossible to approach Mr. BURLINGAME, and to listen to his exposition of the object which he had so much at heart, without being sympathetically drawn to the man and his mission.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ILIAD OF HOMER. Translated into English blank verse by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. Vol. 1. (12 books.) Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO. 1870.

Since the beginning of the seventeenth century repeated attempts have been made to translate the master poems of the Greek and Latin literatures into English verse. We suppose it will be acknowledged that those attempts have for the most part failed. The truth is that translation, as practiced in England, cannot properly be called an art. There are no fundamental principles universally recognized as the conditions of its development. It is still hardly more than a trick in which one succeeds better than another, but each proceeds upon a method of his own. Who has prefaced his work with such a definition of translation as criticism can admit to be exhaustive and final? We might have expected so much from HOBBES. We do not find it. DRYDEN's cardinal idea that translation is "a kind of drawing after the life" has never been literally accepted by others. It did not uniformly govern himself. The face seen and the face drawn both appeal to the brain through the eye, whereas even those English translators who aim to infuse the identical thought, feeling or fancy of their original have recourse to media of sensual metaphor, sometimes modified, sometimes distinct from those employed in their author's language. There is another theory—that we should ask ourselves what our author *would* have said had he been writing in English. The objection to this view is not, as Mr. NEWMAN thinks, that no two men would agree in their answers to such a question. So far as a translator is concerned the question is not worth an answer. HOMER, if an Englishman, and writing in our tongue, would unquestionably have given a different turn and tinge to his verse to that which it takes in Greek. But we are bound to make the province of translation, as discriminated from paraphrase, the reproduction of what an author did actually say. Certainly the aim of Homeric translators into our tongue should be,—not, of course, to compass the effect produced upon an Athenian reading HOMER in the age of PEISISTRATOS, or upon a consummate scholar, capable, we will say, of thinking in Ionic Greek,—but to make upon Englishmen or Americans of average culture an impression nearly identical with that which they derive from the *Iliad* itself. Such an aim does not appear too ambitious, but it has never been attained, rarely approached, in English. A radical error runs through all our metrical versions of the classic poets. Literal accuracy is by some repudiated, attempted by others, and occasionally achieved in detached passages, but is always subordinate to the attainment of harmonious numbers and an agreeable diction. Wherever literal accuracy seems likely to conflict with these it is sacrificed. Now, if it be true that such sacrifice is frequently inevitable, then a translation of the *Iliad* in English verse is an impossibility. But this we are reluctant to admit. The matchless version of VOSS has proved that it is possible to be at once literal and musical, to preserve in one Germanic language at least quite as much of the genuine Homeric flavor as those Germans who are likely to read translations can detect in the original. Perhaps a clue to his success is to be found in his employment of the hexameter. A profound artist, he could not fail to recognize the inextricable connection of rythm and caesura with the shape and play of thought. He saw that in some subtle sort the metre *is* the poem. We have not abandoned the hope of seeing the hexameter one day naturalized in English. Mr. KINGSLEY's *Andromeda* showed a marked improvement upon *Evangeline* and what the laureate might do in this way is sufficiently clear from his "Ode to Milton," where he has grappled successfully with alcaics, undoubtedly the most intricate and difficult of dactylic measures. The distinction between quantitative and accentual metres has been pressed too far by men who have wanted patience to cope with those peculiarities which render our language somewhat intractable to dactylic verse.

Almost every familiar scheme of English metre has been applied to the reproduction of HOMER. We have had CHAPMAN's fourteen-syllable line, the rhymed couplet of POPE and SOTHEBY, the unrhymed pentameter of COWPER, Mr. WORSLEY's Spenserian stanza, the ballad movement, in seven beats, of Mr. NEWMAN, and many more. One or two of these are noble English poems, but as translations none can be compared with the work of VOSS. We should have said, before the appearance of Mr. BRYANT's volume, that a new version of the *Iliad* executed upon one of the old plans and in one of the old meters, was not called for. The attempt of Lord DERBY to vie with COWPER in blank verse had proved singularly unfortunate. Failing to accredit the scholar, its publication belittled the statesman. It is not with such a performance that the Conservative Party can match Mr. GLADSTONE's *Homeric Age*. We should not highly commend Mr. BRYANT were we to say that he is every way more successful than Lord DERBY. He has, in our judgment, surpassed COWPER, and that was no easy task. The associations, indeed, connected with what is known as blank verse, render it to an English ear somewhat unsuitable to a poem like the *Iliad* which presents an infinite variety of incidents and situations quite as often trivial as dignified. Still COWPER, although his muse, stooping to certain homely details, discovers a sort of prudishness which is highly amusing, is generally vigorous and noble where energy and majesty are required, and has hitherto been the least unsatisfactory of HOMER's English translators. In examining the twelve books which Mr. BRYANT has submitted to the public, we shall mainly confine ourselves to a collation of COWPER and VOSS. We have neither space nor inclination to quote from the rhymed versions. Faithfully to reproduce HOMER in rhyme was declared by POPE to be impossible, and Mr. WORSLEY's *Odyssey*, delightful as it is, has not availed to set aside the judgment.

It would be easy to misinterpret the views which have governed Mr. BRYANT's work by his application of Latin names to the Homeric deities, and the reason which he assigns in the preface for this practice. We think him unquestionably wrong, and to our mind the error is serious and far-reaching. The denizens of HOMER's Olympus are in the strictest sense *personal* gods. Such superhuman attributes as they severally possess are sharply defined, the degree and scope of their authority, except, perhaps, in two instances, clearly marked. They live the life of men, eat, drink, love, quarrel. They exhibit the most passionate interest in the war which rages before Ilium. They are bitter and unscrupulous partisans, wheedle, lie, bargain, rebel in the cause of their *protégés*. They forsake their dwellings to take part in the debates of mortals, mix in the fight, are pierced with spears, and the celestial ichor flows precisely like human blood. In short, they resemble rather the demigods of a later mythology, and are rarely invested with that awful sublimity and mystery which enshroud most of the elder Roman divinities. Even in the Theogony of HESIOD the attributes of certain gods have undergone a degree of alteration which it is tax enough to bear in mind. To insist upon confounding Ares, Aphrodité and Athene with Mars, Venus and Minerva—deities which as enshrined in the literature purely and distinctively Latin, are as native and peculiar to Rome as her language—is to mystify and annoy the reader who knows anything of either. It appears to us as unreasonable, and nearly as fatal to re-name the gods as to miscall the heroes of *Iliad*. Surely it is no apology for the confusion of things essentially distinct that the practice has been in some sort naturalised in our literature. So are the legendary chronicles of the Kings of Rome, so are the distorted portraits of SHAKESPEARE's histories. A manifest absurdity cannot plead undisturbed possession. Moreover, it is now many years since English scholars have labored to educate their countrymen up to something like discrimination between the Greek and Latin mythologies. Their task is well-nigh done. LEMPRIERE's Dictionary has long been absolete, and the volumes of GROTE are in the hands of every schoolboy. If the prevailing excellence of Mr. BRYANT's translation had not disarmed us, we should be disposed to protest in the name of American scholarship, against this tenth repetition of an exploded error, as well as against the presumption of national ignorance by which it is excused. It is certainly matter of regret that such an objection should lie on the threshold of a work in most respects so sound and scholarlike.

The new version begins well:

O, Goddess! sing the wrath of Peleus' son,
Achilles; sing the deadly wrath that brought
Woes numberless upon the Greeks, and swept
To Hades many a valiant soul, and gave
Their limbs a prey to dogs and birds of air.
For so had Jove appointed, from the time
When the two chiefs—Atrides, King of Men,
And *great* Achilles—parted first as foes.

Seven hexameters in eight lines of blank verse—certainly a remarkable instance of compression. Except ἡρώων, πᾶσι (almost an expletive) and πρό in προΐαψεν (which, perhaps is, faintly suggested by "*swept*,") not a word of HOMER is omitted. Not a word is added; "birds of air" is an accurate translation of οἰωνοῖσι. "Parted first as foes" is exceedingly good. There is but one error—δῖος is rendered "great." To this word no moral attribute whatever is attached in the Homeric poems. It is equivalent to "high born" or "noble" (as COWPER gives it) in the primitive sense of that word. Lord DERBY, and likewise Mr. NEWMAN, make it "god-like," which is absurd. If there be a fault in the lines just quoted, it is their coldness. They hardly lift us to the height of the great argument. But for close fidelity to the text of the original, these lines have not been approached in English, and are in this respect quite equal to VOSS. Hear, for instance, COWPER, who requires an extra line:

Achilles sing, O Goddess, Peleus' son,
His wrath pernicious, *who* ten thousand woes
Caused to Achaia's *host*, sent many a soul
Illustrious into Ades premature
And heroes gave (so stood the will of Jove),
To dogs and to all *ravening* birds a prey.
When *fierce* dispute had separated once
The noble *chief* Achilles from the son
Of Atreus, *Agamemnon*, King of men.

This is pitched in the right key, although the finest line, the fourth, is, perhaps, too suggestively Miltonic. In his scholarship COWPER is loose. "Who" is grammatically wrong, and æsthetically a blunder. It is not Achilles, but Achilles' wrath that HOMER means to sing. "Host," "ravening," "fierce," "chief," "Agamemnon," are mere supernumeraries. "Illustrious" was inserted, we presume, for rythmical reasons. It does not translate ἰφθίμους. "Stood" for ἐτελείετο is fine. Mr. BRYANT fails to convey the notion of fulfillment, of inevitable accomplishment which the word seems to carry. The antithesis between ψυχάς and αὐτούς significant as regards the Homeric theory of a future life, is quite lost in COWPER, while it is cleverly projected in Mr. BRYANT's lines. "Premature" well renders the force of the proposition in προΐαψεν which ought not to be overlooked.

It may be well now to quote Lord DERBY. He needs *ten* lines:

Of Peleus' son, Achilles, sing, O *Muse*,
The vengeance *deep and deadly* whence to Greece
Unnumbered ills arose, which many a soul
Of mighty warriors to the *viewless Shades*
Untimely sent; *they on the battle plain*
Unburied lay, a prey to *ravening* dogs
And *carrion* birds, but so had Jove decreed,
From that *sad* day when first in *wordy war*
The *mighty Agamemnon*, King of men,
Confronted stood by Peleus' *godlike* Son.

This is hardly worth criticising in detail. First, why "Muse?" "Vengeance" is bad for μῆνις. "Deadly" translates οὐλομένην well enough, but "deep and deadly" recalls the harrowing phraseology of the *Ledger* romance. "Viewless shades" is possibly poetry, but HOMER chooses to be geographical. He says Aïs: "They on the battle plain unburied;" we cannot find this in the Greek, but it accounts for one extra line. "Ravening" and "carrion" raise COWPER's expletive to the second power. "Sad day!" And so it was. But to call it so is almost maudlin. Ἐρίζω does indeed mean to *wrangle*, but "wordy war" is petty and poetastic. "The mighty Agamemnon"—HOMER is satisfied with "Atrides." And now we will see if it be possible to give this magnificent prologue measure for measure, line for line, (almost) word for word. Hear VOSS.

"Singe den zorn, O Gottin, des Peleiaden Achilleus
Ihn der *entbrannt* den Achaiern unenbaren jammer erregte
Und viel tapfere seelen der heldensöhne zum Aïs
Sendete, aber die selber zum raub' ausstreckte den hunden
Und den gevögel umher—so ward Zeus wille vollendet—
Seit dem 'tag als einst durch *bitteren* zank sich enzweiten
Atreus sohn der herscher des volks und der edle Achilleus."

The figurative entbrannt for οὐλομένην is not to our taste. Bittern is superfluous, and sendete imperfectly translates προΐαψεν. Otherwise these lines are flawless.

We pass to the sixth book, to a passage which POPE and CHAPMAN have done well, SOTHEBY on the whole better, where even HOBBES grows tender, where every translator has sought to do his best. The parting of Hektor and Andromache is a scene unique in classic literature. When we consider the state of society depicted in the Homeric poems, the figure of Andromache is anomalous and inexplicable. Or, rather, she almost constrains us to recast our notions of the social framework in which we find her set. In her the sexual passion is refined and sublimated to that noblest form of conjugal love which is thought to be peculiar to the civilized and Christianized descendants from the chaste German stock. Through the historical ages of Greece, in the Roman Republic and Empire, we seek in vain a pendant to this portrait. The ideal would seem to have been lost. The painter who drew ALEXANDER's mistress could not have limned Andromache; he who sang Ariadne, in Naxos, would have failed to understand her. To recover the type we must descend to a much later age—to RAPHAEL and to WORDSWORTH. The sweetest words in our language—sweetheart, helpmate, wife, describe Andromache. She is not the wanton idol of a despot's caprice, nor the dull victim of a convenient Athenian marriage, nor the selfish protégé of the cynical Roman law; she might have been bred in a Christian world, and blessed an English home. We quote twenty lines from Mr. BRYANT:

She came attended by a maid, who bore
A *tender* child—a babe too young to speak—
Upon her bosom, Hektor's *only* son
Beautiful as a star.
* * * * *
The father on his child
Looked with a *silent smile*. Andromache
Pressed to his side meanwhile, and all in tears
Clung to his hand and thus beginning said,
"Too brave! thy valor yet will cause thy death!
Thou hast no pity on thy *tender* child
Nor me, unhappy one, who soon must be
Thy widow. All the Greeks will rush on thee
To take thy life. A happier lot were mine,
If I must lose thee, to go down to earth,
For I shall have no *hope* when thou art gone,
Nothing but sorrow. Father have I none,
And no *dear* mother.
* * * * *
Seven brothers had I in my father's house,
And all went down to Hades in one day.
* * * * *
Hector, thou
Art father and dear mother now to me,
And brother and my youthful spouse besides.

We confess that we conceived from a perusal of his preface grave doubts of Mr. BRYANT's competence to execute a faithful translation of the *Iliad*. We read his work, and those doubts disappeared. No man, we imagine, who examines the lines just quoted, will question the accuracy of his scholarship. They are at once the most succinct, literal and beautiful reproduction of HOMER's words which has been achieved in English. As Americans, we are proud of them. COWPER, indeed, had finely rendered this passage, and it may be that persons unfamiliar with the Greek and habituated to the movement of the *Paradise Lost* may prefer his inverted construction and sonorous periods. We will not quote him, however, but rather choose to pay Mr. BRYANT the highest homage in our power by placing beside his lines the version of VOSS:

Die dienerin aber ihr folgend
Trug an der brust das *zarte*, noch ganz *unmündige* knablein
Hektor's *einzigen* sohn, dem schimmernden sterne vergleichbar.
* * * * *
Siehe, mit laebeln blickte der vater still auf das knablein,
Aber neben ihn trat Andromache thranen vergießend,
Drückt ihm *freundlich* die hand, und redete, also beginnend.
"Seltsamer mann, dich tödtet dein muth noch und du erbarmst dich
Nicht des *stammelnden* kindes, noch mein des elenden weibes,
Ach, bald wittwe von dir, denn dich tödten gewiss die Achaier
Alle mit macht anstürmend; allein mir wäre das beste
Deiner beraubt in die erde hinabzusinken; denn weiter
Bleibt kein trost mir übrig, wenn du dein schicksal erreicht hast.
Gram nur und nicht mehr hab ich ja vater und *liebende* mutter.
* * * * *
Sieben auch waren die brüder mir dort in unserer wohnung
Und die wandelten all' am selbigen tage zum Aïs.
* * * * *
Hektor, o du bist jezo mir vater und *liebende* mutter
Auch mein bruder allein, o du mein blühende gatte!"

We doubt if these lines can be surpassed, except by the Greek itself. They echo the melody of HOMER. Mr. BRYANT, of course, relinquished all hope of competing with him in this respect, when he adopted iambic verse. In point of compression, however, and literal accuracy we shall find him not inferior. "Tender" (zarte) may perhaps stand for ἀταλάφρων, although it represents but partially that exquisite epithet. COWPER omits this word altogether, and Lord DERBY substitutes something of his own "all unconscious." To our mind, Mr. BRYANT's "too young to speak" is most felicitous for νήπιον αὔτως. The word, however, in many passages of the *Iliad*, shows no trace of relation to ἔπος and means simply "under age," as VOSS gives it. The force of the adverb is nicely preserved in the German. Both versions make ἀγαπητόν "only" [einzigen.] The line (*Od*.B. 2, 365) seems to us conclusive against the propriety of this translation. We prefer COWPER's "darling." And now we come to the famous simile, ἀλίγκιον ἀστέρι καλῷ. Mr. BRYANT, following COWPER, writes, "beautiful as a star." But HOMER is far more picturesque than this. He shows us the bright cheeks and glancing eyes of Hektor's boy, gleaming from his nurse's bosom as a star gleams. "A fair star," Lord DERBY would make it a planet, "morning star" he calls it. But stars that twinkle and glimmer are most alluring to the eye, and, therefore, VOSS is right—"Schimmernden sterne vergleichbar." Mr. BRYANT is not successful in the next line, we cannot like "silent smile." Neither can VOSS match COWPER's "The father silent eyed his babe and smiled." "Pressed to his side" is vivid where COWPER and VOSS are tame. "Clung to his hand"—the Greek is "*grew* on his hand." VOSS was certainly drowsy when he could render this "pressed fondly his hand." Andromache's first word is quite lost in the "Dear Lord" of Lord DERBY's version. COWPER's "My noble Hector," is even worse. The truth is that Δαιμόνιε is uttered by the young wife in tender reproach, and this is conveyed in some measure by "too brave," but "Seltsamer mann" is perfect. "Tender" child, COWPER and Lord DERBY write "helpless." VOSS' "Stammelnden" is based, we presume, on *Il*. 2, 338, where some command of speech, more or less articulate, seems to be conceded to νηπιάχοις The next four lines of the new version are close and felicitous, but θαλπωρή is not so much "hope" as "comfort," and "when thou art gone," hardly expresses the thought in ἐπεὶ ἂν σύ γε πότμον ἐπίσπῃς, whereas the German delivers it faithfully. We have reached finally a wonderful couplet which fairly throbs with passionate devotion. Here is the Greek:

Ἕκτορ ἀτὰρ σύ μοί ἐσσι πατὴρ καὶ πότνια μήτηρ
Ἠδὲ κασίγνητος σὺ δέ μοι θαλερὸς παρακοίτης.

Which, perhaps, might be rendered thus;

Hektor, united in thee still find I my worshipful mother,
Father and brother in thee. Oh blooming Hektor, my husband.

VOSS' is exceedingly sweet:

Hektor o du best jezo mir vater und liebende mutter,
Auch mein bruder allein, O du mein blühende gatte.

DERBY:

But Hector thou to me art all in one,
Sire, mother, brethren, thou my wedded love.

COWPER:

Yet Hector, oh my husband, I in thee,
Find parents, brothers, all that I have lost.

BRYANT:

Hector, thou
Art father and dear mother now to me,
And brother, and my youthful spouse besides.

Lord DERBY's version is curiously bad. Strange that one striving to utter to English ears words which in the *Iliad* seem to break from the heart should go out of his way for "sire" and "brethren!" As for "wedded love," it is not only incorrect, but mawkish, and therefore in this place detestable. COWPER likewise is weak and false. "Parents" is intolerable, πότνια and θαλερός are overlooked. And in exchange for those adjectives we have "All that I have lost," (pure COWPER.) Mr. BRYANT does much better, but he is again somewhat cold, and coldness here is hardly pardonable. He was determined to give the last line literally, but to put παρακοίτης in the vocative as VOSS has done makes the verse faithful enough, and more glowing. Both VOSS and Mr. BRYANT are wrong in πότνια. The active participle "liebende" is out of the question, and even "dear" conveys an erroneous impression of the relations existing between parent and child in the Homeric age. Πότνια predicates a sentiment of respect and reverence, and is associated with the names of deities. For an exact analogue we must go back to English domestic life of the last century. We shall find it in what was then a household word, "honored mother." We must do Lord DERBY the justice to say that he has hit upon this translation in line 413. It is a pity that he did not repeat it here. Θαλερός has proved a stumbling block to most translators. It is a beautiful word, and placed with exquisite propriety in the mouth of a young wife who gazes on the bravest face and noblest form of Ilium. Mr. BRYANT's "youthful" is not absolutely wrong, but it is rather the impression which youth and health make upon the eye, their visible glory, their "purple light," which HOMER marks in θαλερός. Blühende gives it exactly. We wish that, with these perfect words, Andromache might have vanished from literature. The later myths dishonor her. It seems a crime against nature to recount of this woman that—

Victoris heri tetigit captiva cubile,

and that Hector's widow bore children to the son of Achilles. Surely, instinct would have taught her the tenet of a later philosophy: "We are in the power of no calamity while death is in our own." Not in EURIPIDES and VIRGIL, but rather in RACINE would we follow the fortunes of that Andromache whom we knew by the Scaean gate.

We pass to our last quotation. We have chosen the concluding lines of the eighth book, not so much because they are familiar to most readers, but because they have been translated by Mr. TENNYSON. It may be interesting to contrast his version.

Mr. BRYANT writes:

So high in hope they sat the whole night through
In *warlike lines*, and many watch-fires blazed,
As when in heaven the stars look brightly forth
Round the clear-shining moon, while not a breeze
Stirs in the depths of air, and all the stars
Are seen, and gladness fills the shepherd's heart,
So many fires in sight of Ilium blazed,
Lit by the sons of Troy between the ships
And eddying Xanthus; on the plain there shone
A thousand; fifty warriors by each fire
Sat in its light. Their steeds beside the cars—
Champing their oats and their white barley—stood
And waited for the golden morn to rise.

Mr. TENNYSON renders the same passage thus:

And these all night upon the ridge of war
Sat glorying; many a fire before them blazed:
As when in heaven the stars about the moon
Look beautiful, when all the winds are laid.
* * * * * and all the stars
Shine and the shepherd gladdens in his heart.
So many a fire between the ships and stream
Of Xanthus blazed before the towers of Troy,
A thousand on the plain; and close by each
Sat fifty in the blaze of burning fire;
And eating hoary grain and pulse the steeds
Stood by their cars waiting the thronéd morn.

We prefer the general effect of the Laureate's lines, but our American version adheres quite as closely to the text. We are surprised, however, to find "warlike lines." Mr. TENNYSON's alternative translation "ridge of war" is an exact reproduction of ἀνὰ πτολέμοιο γεφύρας "Bridge," which he first wrote, is post-Homeric. Lord DERBY's phrase is close enough, but wanting in pictorial power.

Full of proud hopes upon the *pass of war*,
All night they camped and frequent blazed their fires.

If one care to see what sad work may proceed from a true poet, here is COOPER's version of these lines:

Big with great purposes and proud they sat,
Not disarrayed, but in fair form displayed
Of even ranks, and watched their numerous fires.

Ten words are here required to misconstrue three, and meantime παννύχιοι an essential point in the narrative, is wholly omitted. The simile of the moon and stars is sharply and faithfully reproduced by Mr. BRYANT. "Look beautiful" for φαίνετ' ἀριπρεπέα seems to us both loose and weak. "All the winds are *laid*"—COWPER says "*hushed*." Either is better than Mr. BRYANT's phrase, for "depths" is a mere parasite. Lord DERBY's translation of πάντα δέ τ' εἴδεται ἄστρα is ambitious and clumsy—"Shines each particular star distinct." The last six hexameters are given in seven lines of our version. Mr. TENNYSON has compressed them into six, but at the sacrifice of Τρώων καιόντων which is neatly expressed by "lit by the sons of Troy." We could have dispensed with Ilium's "*towers*," but are delighted to find εὔθρονον preserved in "thronéd."

Here we take leave of Mr. BRYANT. We took up his *Iliad*, as we have said, in a spirit of doubt and prejudice. We lay it down with respect and gratitude. In scrupulous adherence to the text this version has no rival in our language, and ought, in justice, to be compared with VOSS. In point of scholarship COWPER showed himself much stronger than POPE, but his work beside Mr. BRYANT's *Homer*, seems to us a paraphrase. Both are masters of blank verse, but COWPER is a pupil of MILTON, while Mr. BRYANT's diction and rhythm are his own. The iambic pentameter is in his hands surprisingly plastic. We did not suppose it capable of such happy adjustment to the shifting mood and varying pitch of the original. Yet we cannot help a regret that this version was not executed in hexameters. We are disposed to think that this achievement was possible to the author of this translation.

It must be admitted that Mr. BRYANT's lines are rarely invested with the impassioned fervor and glowing life which have rescued the works of some of his predecessors from oblivion. But it will generally be found that where they are most spirited, they are least Homeric. It is inevitable that a conscientious workman who resolves to copy his model in its minutest details will produce at times a *mosaic* rather than a *casting*, that his materials will appear pieced and not fused. But we are sure that the sweetness of Mr. BRYANT's verse will delight the general reader, while scholars will appreciate his self-control. Animation is desirable, but fidelity is indispensable, and they who truly love the *Iliad*, will prefer HOMER in marble to POPE and CHAPMAN in the flesh.

Right Rev. Dr. POTTER, Bishop of New-York, administered the rite of Confirmation yesterday morning at the Church of St. John the Baptist, Lexington-avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth-street, to a number of young persons of both sexes. Owing to the prevailing storm, the church was not as well filled as it would otherwise have been, nor was the number of candidates for the rite as large as was expected.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1723—Higgins vs. Cunningham.
581—Osborn vs. Architectural Iron Works.
405—Sutton vs. Diggles.
873—Bailey vs. Plastic Slate Roofing Joint Stock Co.
1897—Allen vs. Irving National Bank.
1889½—Swords, Adm'x, &c., vs. Edgar.
1921—Decker vs. Jones.
1767—Hirsch vs. Towsky.
1935—Pender vs. Bryan.
1805—Brink vs. Republic Fire Ins. Co.

Nos.
1807—Brink vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
1407—Shuster vs. Continental Ins. Co.
1623—France vs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
1879—Harper, Jr., vs. Taylor.
903—Lester vs. Spofford.
2115—Steye vs. Litvisky.
919—Rockwell vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
5263—McRae vs. Arnold.
2133—Sigler vs. Pettigrew.
893—Fraser vs. Young.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
244—Roberts vs. Toledo & Wabash R. R. Co.
777—Learned vs. Ryder.
1063—Same vs. Same.
1339—Same vs. Same.
1947—Same vs. Same.
3674—Hewitt vs. Miller.
1620—Ded vs. Fourth Nat. Bank N. Y. City.
6656—Walsh, ex'r, &c., vs. Sexton.
990½—Marsh vs. Solomon.
126½—Arctic Life Ins. Co. vs. Austin.
1522—Lawrence vs. Maxwell.
5854—Lyons vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.

Nos.
932—Savignac vs. Goodspeed.
1590—Field vs. Devlin.
484—Hand vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.
1463—Sieber vs. Shoyer.
1409—Schuster vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
1610—Jaeger vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1546—Judge vs. N. Y. & Albany Propeller Line.
1183—Cooke vs. State Nat. Bank, Boston.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.
Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
147—Daly vs. Klumpp.
153—Pitts vs. Pitts.
152—Raymond vs. Arnold.
154—Bolles, receiver, vs. Duff.
155—Wallace vs. Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co.
157—Sanford vs. McGay.
158—Mendelsohn vs. Gurney.
160—Fisher, assignee, vs. Ormsbee, executor.
161—Stettheimer vs. Hohenthal.
162—Green vs. Green.
164—Griswold vs. Banks.
165—Rainey, executor, vs. Laing.
166—Floto vs. Harbeck.
167—David vs. Treadwell.
168—Bray vs. Poillon.

Nos.
169—Giraud vs. Posnanovitch.
170—Schrieber vs. Schirmer.
171—Gilman vs. Seckendorf.
172—McMahon vs. Potter.
173—Despard vs. Churchill.
174—Putman vs. Greenfield.
175—Graham vs. Whitney.
176—Blisch vs. Keller.
177—Muister vs. Baner.
178—Powers vs. Rogers.
179—Congdon vs. Allyn.
180—Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery R. R. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
181—Smith vs. Hewett.
182—Hoehler vs. Clark.
183—Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. Maguire.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.
72—Bradley vs. Shuley.
74—Colgate vs. Ashcroft.
106—In re the Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
110—Heckman vs. Tuttle.
111—Brakeley vs. Same.
143—Wheeler vs. Sickels.
149—Grounisa vs. Fogg.

Nos.
152—O'Donnell vs. White.
135—Meyers vs. McGowan.
157—Joseph vs. Bassford.
162—Brakeley vs. Tuttle.
163—Heckman vs. Same.
171—Wooley vs. Tomlinson.
174—Black vs. Stiles.
175—Taylor vs. Bradford.
176—Churchill vs. Smith.

The call commenced at No. 181—Maverick vs. Maverick.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, Ch. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
763—Roediger vs. McIntyre.
1427—Robinson vs. Consalus.
1397—Ackerman vs. Voorhies.
1341—Bonnell vs. Williams.
999—Blumeling vs. Stahl.
1415—Mayer vs. O'Connell.
1457—Herman vs. Boury.

Nos.
1459—Boyle vs. Mosher.
1463—Hube vs. Nesseler.
1465—Faron vs. Richardson.
1467—Freely vs. Livingstone.
1469—Moss vs. McManus.
1471—Gardiner vs. White.
1473—Cooper vs. Gardiner.
1477—Smit vs. Hart.

Part II.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
572—Kohbertz vs. Kelly.
1814—Vincent vs. Sands.
1044—Condict vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
1972—Logan et al. vs. Ranous.
1828—Kidd vs. Shaw.
2162—Gregory vs. Stone.
1664—Smith et al. vs. Duff.
1090—Weed vs. Glen Cove Starch Manf'g Co.
1734—Dunnigan vs. O'Brien.

Nos.
1833—American Steam Fire Proof Safe Co. vs. Moore.
1482—Sheib vs. Dry D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
1766—Baker vs. Alex. Edelman.
2140—Chittenden vs. McDonald.
2174—O'Brien vs. Williamsburg City Ins. Co.
2176—O'Granness vs. Sixth-av. Railroad Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
40—Cloud vs. Hope.

49—Allen vs. Whitelegge.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1701—Livingston vs. Cowles.
704—Maier vs. Harman.
490—Bentel vs. Spiegel.
691—Drake vs. Gorman.
840—Wall vs. Richards.
434—Troppman vs. Kelly.
471—Atkinson vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
747—Betz vs. Juttaman.

Nos.
574—Quinn vs. McGuire.
601—Huggins vs. Nat'l Steam Nav. Co.
466—Burrell vs. Hurry.
383—Gedney vs. Donnelly.
619—Laydecker vs. Kelly.
587—Anderson vs. Tooker.
680—Magrath vs. Delprat.

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
761—Schwarts vs. O'Brien.
806—Schroeter vs. Brodie.
754—Colton vs. O'Donnell.
780—Beebe vs. McKenzie.
328—Roberts vs. Weed.
757—Philips vs. Helbard.
568—Holthausen vs. Pondis.
844—Wheeler vs. Fine.

Nos.
845—Levy vs. Johnson.
846—Ires vs. Palmer.
848—Wasserman vs. Schwitz.
849—Rauetser vs. Cohn.
850—Peddie vs. McQuade.
851—Mansel vs. Durand.
852—Lassen vs. Field.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
484—Theriet vs. McKenzie.
605—Molsen vs. Megnot.
554—Elias vs. Reed.
396—Knight vs. Berrand.
441—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Carroll.
462—Henshard vs. Ha'l.
652—Newman vs. Bennett.
557—Middleton Plate Co. vs. Melville.

Nos.
561—Clark vs. Utassy.
575—Heyman vs. Frank.
579—Richter vs. Kreugen.
584—Ryan vs. Shoemaker.
585—Walker vs. Polhamus.
596—Halpin vs. Dolan.
598—Kahn vs. Watts.
593—Bateman vs. Ruth, Jr.
599—Wood vs. Shute.
600—Watson vs. Sanford.
601—Quinn vs. Collins.

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
305—Crow vs. Mathes.
394—Dean vs. May.
469—Gonzales vs. Fritles.
4109—Taylor vs. Spratt.
505—Sayle vs. Reinhardt.
559—Mooney vs. Judson.
560—Kapp vs. Schwager.
562—Nostrand vs. Boiz.

Nos.
565—Hughes vs. Petrie.
566—Kelly vs. Odell.
580—Gilmore vs. Daly.
581—Lewis vs. Channing.
582—Levy vs. Tait.
585—Darrow vs. Raymond.
603—Rocke vs. Burmester.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, C. J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Margaret E. McGuire; arson.
2—The People vs. Edward Dowd; robbery.
3—The People vs. Michael Fitzgerald; robbery.
4—The People vs. Albert A. Nast; embezzlement.
5—The People vs. James Murphy, Robert Mahoney, John Clark and Michael Conklin; burglary.
6—The People vs. James Owens; burglary.
7—The People vs. James Gavigan; burglary.
8—The People vs. Robert Reagan, Patrick Smith, John Calnan; burglary.
9—The People vs. Michael Gallagher, and Michael Muldoon; assault and battery.

Nos.
10—The People vs. John Gibbs; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. James Donohue; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. John Foly; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. Annie Howard; grand larceny.
14—The People vs. John Blaney; grand larceny.
15—The People vs. Catherine Dempsey; larceny from the person.
16—The People vs. Joseph Fraser; larceny from the person.
17—The People vs. John A. Schilling; petit larceny.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MARCH 12.

Before Judges Woodruff and Blatchford.

THE FULLERTON CASE—DECLARATIONS OF CO-CONSPIRATORS—DISTRICT ATTORNEY PIERREPONT'S ARGUMENT.

The following is Ex-Judge Pierrepont's argument in full in behalf of "admitting the declarations of co-conspirators:"

Mr. Pierrepont offered the letter of Belknap of 8th June, 1868, which was objected to by Mr. Stoughton.

Mr. Pierrepont said: I supposed, if your Honors please, after having given this letter some consideration, before it was offered, that whenever the attention of the Court was properly called to what this letter was, and to the condition of the case, that the Court must come to the conclusion that this letter is admissible as originally evidence. I think I will be able, in a brief while, so to present it that your Honors will coincide with me in these views, unless the learned counsel shall bring some argument which shall show that these views are unsound. I offer this as legitimate evidence, to go to the jury, of the origin of the conspiracy, and I call your Honors' attention to this date first—June 8, 1868, and this I deem very important in the consideration of this question. Your Honors will remember, without stopping to read the evidence, that just prior to the writing of this letter, Mr. Osborn was called to Mr. Fullerton's office, where he met Belknap with Mr. Fullerton, and where they had general conversations and consultations on the subject of issuing warrants, and on the subject of issuing them with secrecy, and on the subject of the power which Mr. Osborn then had to issue warrants, and on the question of whether he could issue warrants without allowing the District Attorney to know the fact that he had issued them; and whether he had the power to deputize a person to serve the warrants, in place of the Marshal. Now, all these subjects were discussed between these parties prior to the writing of this letter, and immediately following these discussions this letter was written. Now let us see what it is.

Judge Woodruff—The Court have read the letter, and are quite familiar with its contents.

Mr. Pierrepont—I will not read it, but will simply refer to it, as your Honors have read it. You will remember what is said in this letter in relation to Kosaniski, and the desire to have him report to Belknap, the writer of this letter, and not report to Mr. Tracy, the District Attorney; we need not comment upon that. Then we take this letter, written immediately after these conversations, in which the plan was laid and the suggestions made, and the information elicited as to the mode in which warrants could be issued secretly, without the knowledge of the District Attorney, without their being made public, and without the knowledge of the Marshal; this letter was written for the purpose of getting the reports made by Kosaniski to the writer of this letter instead of their being made to District Attorney Tracy, and then it further goes on to say that he hopes the same will be done in this case as in another, which I need not mention, because your Honors know what it is—that is, to "report to me directly and act under my instructions;" and then says further that the control of the important movements, which will culminate in a few days, must be confided to "one head." Well, what were these important movements that were to culminate in a few days? Why, Mr. Osborn has told you what these movements were that were to culminate in a few days, in which he says that Belknap told him he had "bushels of affidavits." In this conversation, the reason given to Mr. Osborn for this desire of secrecy was that Mr. Courtney had not the confidence of the Secretary of the Treasury, or rather, he had no confidence in the then District Attorney. The evidence on this subject you have heard, and I shall have occasion in the progress of this case, to remark upon it. The evidence of the Secretary of the Treasury, given yesterday, you remember. When you take that in connection with this interview with Mr. Osborn, the plan there suggested, the reason there given, which is proved not to be true, and then this letter immediately following, I submit to your Honors, that this is proper evidence to go to the jury upon the question of the conspiracy. Now it seems to me that the law on the subject is very clear, and I call your Honors' attention to the case in 7 Cowan, 448, in which Chief-Justice Savage gave the opinion, the case of Jones vs. Baker. There had been a disposition of the case on the question of conspiracy, and on the admission of evidence, and the decision of the Court was reversed.

Chief-Justice Savage says: "As to actual proof of conspiracy in the case of King vs. Cope et al., reported in 1st Strang, 144, the proof was that the husband, wife, and servants, had several times given money to the prosecutor's apprentices to put grease into the paste, and thus spoil the cards. The prosecutor was a card maker. There was no evidence of communication. Defendants were also card makers, and had, by turns given money, which Chief-Justice Pratt held sufficient evidence of conspiracy. In this case, he says, I think the Judge erred in requiring further evidence of conspiracy. The circumstances shown were sufficient to justify the finding. An actual conspiracy can seldom be proved except by circumstances." Now, in this case of the card makers there was no evidence whatever that either of these parties had ever said a word to the other upon the subject—no evidence of communication; none at all. Here are the naked facts: That the card maker's apprentices had received from A money to put grease into the paste; evidence that B had given money to the apprentices to put grease into the paste, that C had done the same thing, and no evidence whatever that either of these three had ever spoken or communicated with each other on the subject. Now take that case, as Chief-Justice Savage states it. You come up for the trial of this case, before this Court, and a motion is made to try the parties separately, and whether unusual or not, your Honors feeling, and no doubt justly, that you have the power, grant it, and A comes up for trial. Well, we prove that one gave money to the apprentices of the card maker. Yes. Then you undertake to prove that another did. Yes; but did this one on trial know it? No; he did not know it, *i. e.*, we cannot prove he knew it. Well, can that be admitted as evidence? Why, if my learned friend's theory is correct, it cannot be received in evidence at all. Well, then, what C. did cannot be received in evidence. And what is the result? You have separated the trial, and A. cannot be convicted, because you cannot prove the separate and distinct acts of each, as facts in evidence, on which the jury are to decide whether they were in combination. Having separated the trial, you cannot get in the evidence and therefore A. is acquitted by order of the Court. There is nothing to go to the jury upon, and that ends his case. Now we have two left. Well, B. says, "I have a right to a separate trial as much as A." The Court says, "Certainly;" and gives B. a separate trial. Well, we can prove that B. gave money to the prosecutor's apprentices to put grease into the paste. But what of that, unless C. is connected with it, for one cannot conspire alone. The counsel says that you cannot prove what C. did, unless B. is shown to have been cognizant of it. Therefore, B. is acquitted. That is an end of him, by order of the Court. Then C. stands alone, and he is acquitted surely, because you cannot have one sole conspirator. So that, separate the trial, in a case of conspiracy, and that is the end of the conspiracy if you cannot prove specific acts of each. All that you have to do, is to grant a separate trial, and then you cannot prove by the circumstances and distinct acts of each, the conspiracy at all, each making his demand for a separate trial, each having the same right before the law. No matter what the conspiracy is, it is scattered to the winds by the separation and by the exclusion of the evidence of the specific acts of each. Now let us test it. I call your Honor's attention to a case which those who are familiar with criminal trials in England must have heard with a shudder. I speak of the burning of the Shays, in Ireland, where the agent of the landlord, with his son, his daughter-in-law and her child were burned in their own house by conspirators coming in the night, closing the doors and fastening the windows, and then setting fire to the thatched roof of the house and burning them all to death, except the little child, which the mother held in a tub of water until she died. Well, A., B. and C. conspire to commit the crime. What did they need to do? I now come to an illustration, rather than to the facts of the case. I am not proposing to state facts but proceed to illustrate. It was needful to set fire to the thatched roof of the house to commit the horrid crime of revenge. A., B. and C. combined to commit the crime. Well, you indict A., B. and C. for committing it, and they are indicted by the Grand Jury. Then you come to the trial, and my learned friend moves a separate trial for A. A. gets a separate trial. We come then to try the cause, and we offer to prove that a long pole was spliced together by a carpenter two days before the house was set on fire in its roof; that B. was the one who got the poles spliced by the carpenter. We prove that that pole, thus spliced, was found by the side of the burned house, and that on its top was a turpentine torch for the purpose of firing the thatch. Well, you offer to prove that B. got the pole, and my learned friend says you cannot prove the fact that B. got the pole, and that it was found there, because you do not prove that A. knew it. You have proved nothing about A. in connection with the pole. You cannot get it in evidence. Would your Honors say so? Would you, sitting as criminal magistrates, where a crime of that nature had been committed, where the proof was that B., one of the parties indicted, had caused a long pole to be spliced together, and that on its end material was placed for the purpose of setting fire to the roof, and that it was found there, (although you have proved things against A. connected with it,) say that you cannot give in evidence the fact of this pole having been obtained by B., one of the parties charged with A., on the ground that we have not proved that A. knew anything about the splicing of the pole? If so all you have to do in a conspiracy trial is to separate the parties, and you cannot prove the separate acts of each, which go tending, in the minds of the jury, to prove the combination of the whole. Such, I submit, is not the law. Now let us test it further: A house is set on fire in this City, and you prove that one man bought a peculiar kind of fireworks down in Maiden-lane, and you prove that another man, with these fireworks, was seen at another place on the following night, and you then prove that another man took these fireworks and set fire to the chamber of the house. They are all indicted, and you come to a separate trial. Can you not prove these separate facts as facts tending to show that these parties were implicated together in this general conspiracy? Now, I don't understand your Honors that this separation of the trial is in any degree to alter the evidence that is to be given upon the trial. That, as I understand the rule, cannot be claimed; and the evidence that might be given to prove the original conspiracy, or facts tending to prove it, may be given in evidence on the trial of the one as well as on the trial of all. Now, when we have shown the relation of these parties, which we have already shown, and have shown what did occur between Mr. Osborn and these parties, and then show what did follow, and then show that immediately following that conversation, this letter was written, the effect of which was to provide safer means to prosecute the general design, I submit that it is proper evidence to go to the jury, to aid their judgment in determining whether this conspiracy was formed. If your Honors please, I will read the law on this subject, which is very well condensed in Archibald, under the title "Conspiracy," page 619: "A conspiracy is proved either expressly or by the proof of facts from which the jury may infer it." Now, all I submit is that this letter is a proper piece of evidence from which the jury may draw their inference. "It is seldom proved expressly, nor can a case be easily imagined in which it is likely to occur, unless when one of the persons implicated in the conspiracy consents to be examined as a witness for the prosecution. In nearly all the cases the conspiracy is proved by circumstantial evidence, namely, by proof of facts, from which the jury may fairly imply it. It is usual to begin by showing the defendants knew each other, that a certain degree of intimacy existed between them, or to show their conspiracy together; and if to this can be added evidence of any consultation or private meeting between them, there is then strong foundation for the evidence to be subsequently given, namely, of the overt acts of each of the defendants in furtherance of the common design." On page 621 he lays down the rule: "Perhaps the safer rule to lay down on this subject is, that wherever a writing or words of any of the parties charged with or implicated in a conspiracy, can be considered in the nature of an act done in furtherance of the common design, it is admissible in evidence, not only as against the party himself, but as proof of an act from which the jury may infer the conspiracy itself." I will refer your Honors to 2 Starkey, page 233, and onward, in which the cases are collected and rules laid down. Now if your Honors please, in a great many matters that come before the Courts for their consideration, we are obliged, from the nature of things, to take evidence of facts and let the jury and let the Court infer what these facts mean. For instance, I know no better illustration than one of most ordinary occurrence, and with which every lawyer and judge is familiar. You are sitting here with a jury to try a case of divorce, and a man is on trial accused by his wife of infidelity. Well, you cannot expect to prove that the parties were seen in actual adultery. They do not these things in the open street; in the very nature of the case, it is a crime committed in secrecy. But when you do find that the man met at the corner of the streets one in the attire of an harlot; that "he went the way to her house, in the twilight of evening, in the black and dark night;" that he was seen to do that, your Honors would tell the jury that they are to infer what he went to that house for, and you do tell them so, and as a learned English Judge said to the jury, "Gentlemen, do not go to these houses for the purpose of saying their *paternoster*." Suppose, after we had proved he had gone to the house, he should bring the woman on the stand and she should say, "True, he was in the house, but nothing was wrong; we were familiar and pleasant, and had an agreeable evening and night spent in proper conversation and no wrong whatever; and he came again the next week, and it was spent properly—no wrong and no crime." Well, would not your Honors say to these gentlemen, "We will leave it for you to say what you think about it when a man is found under these circumstances, and you shall judge what you believe naturally and really did follow from these acts," and your Honors would allow the evidence to go to the jury. Now, in the case of the United States *vs.* Mather, (4th Wendell, p. 230,) which I will not trouble your Honors by reading, it is laid down that you may present the acts and the doings as evidence tending to show the conspiracy which the parties themselves have done, although, as in the card case, it is not necessary to prove that these parties came together and talked it over, any more than it is necessary to prove in a divorce suit what was done. You prove the facts, and you leave to the jury to infer what was done. In the case of Mather I find the head note in these words: "The fact of conspiring need not be proved; if parties concur in doing the act, although they were not previously acquainted with each other, it is a conspiracy." I now come to the consideration of the question whether sufficient foundation has been laid by the introduction of *prima-facie* evidence of conspiracy to warrant the introduction of the acts, writings and declarations of Belknap as a co-conspirator. It is important upon coming to a consideration of this question, to relieve ourselves of the idea that we are here upon a trial in an ordinary matter, which relates to a question of property as between one man and another. The rules that are to guide us are the rules of law which have been laid down by Courts, and established as precedents in criminal trials in conspiracy cases. These rules of law I propose very briefly to invoke, and then to call your Honor's attention to the facts proven, and see how the facts proven fit into these rules of law. In a conspiracy case, it is necessary to prove some facts tending to show that there has been a conspiracy, before any evidence can be given of the declarations of a co-conspirator. Now I presume the Court will have no hesitation in saying that the fact that there is a separation in the trial does not change the rules at law, and does not change the evidence which would properly be given bearing upon the individual on trial.

The Court—It is quite unnecessary to spend any time upon that proposition, to elucidate it or to give it application. Whatever evidence would be proper to affect this defendant, if all were tried together, is competent now.

Mr. Pierrepont—That is what I supposed to be the rule. Now, what sort of evidence is necessary to prove a *prima-facie* conspiracy? I have already called your Honor's attention to this case, called the card case, which Chief-Justice Savage cites, and goes on further to state that the circumstances shown in the case before him were sufficient to justify the finding. An actual conspiracy can seldom be proved except by circumstances. The card case is cited in 7 Cowan, 449, and reported originally in 1 Strang, 144—the King *vs.* Cope and others; Chief-Justice Pratt presided at the trial. The case of Parsons, which was tried by Lord Mansfield, and reported 1 William Blackstone, is a very remarkable case of conspiracy. It was a case that then excited great interest in London, and since that time the same kind of thing has appeared in our own country. It was a case of spiritualism, in which the parties were indicted for conspiracy on the pretense of having some communication with spirits in the other world. It is a case particularly interesting in the later developments of the age in which we live. Lord Mansfield said upon that trial: "It is not necessary to prove the actual fact of a conspiracy, but it may be collected from collateral circumstances. It may be established either by direct evidence of the fact or by consultations for the purpose, but more usually from the nature of the case, from circumstantial evidence." And I cite your Honors here to 2 Starkey, p. 232, and onward, in which the cases on this subject are very fully collected. In the United States *vs.* Cole, 5 McLean U. S. R., 513, I read from Judge McLean's decision, page 600: "A conspiracy is rarely, if ever, proved by positive testimony. When a crime of high magnitude is about to be perpetrated by the combination of individuals, they do not act overtly, but covertly and secretly. * * * Often their guilt can be proved only by circumstantial evidence. This kind of evidence often satisfies a jury of the guilt of the accused. But in such a case the circumstances must be so strong as to be inconsistent with innocence of the accused. It is said by some writers on evidence that some circumstances are stronger than positive proof. A witness swearing positively, it is said, may misapprehend the facts, or swear falsely; but circumstances cannot lie. A common design is the essence of the charge, and this may be made to appear. * * * Whether acting separately or together, by common or different means, all leading to the same and unlawful results, and where *prima-facie* evidence has been given of a combination, the acts and confessions of one are evidence against the others." I read further on the subject of *prima-facie* evidence before the introduction of declarations from 1 Greenleaf, section 3. "The same principles apply to acts and declarations of one of a company of conspirators in regard to the common design as affecting his fellows. Therefore, a foundation must first be laid by proof sufficient in the Judge to establish *prima-facie*, the fact of conspiracy between the parties, or properly to be laid before the jury as tending to establish such fact." I take it your Honors are familiar with the rules, and I do not propose to spend more time in reading. I concede that if before your Honors there is not *prima facie* evidence enough that should make is your duty to say to the Jury that you leave it to them to judge of whether there has been a conspiracy or not, if there is not such evidence tending to establish such fact as is *prima facie*, and such as makes it your duty, in your Honors' judgment, to leave it to the jury, then there is no foundation laid for introducing the declarations of co-conspirators. It all lies in that single narrow point now on discussion. I repeat, that I may not be misunderstood, I concede that if there is not such *prima facie* evidence tending to show conspiracy as would warrant your Honors in putting the case to the jury to say whether they believe, on this evidence, there was a conspiracy, then no foundation is laid whatever for introducing any thing that a co-conspirator has said. And, on the other hand, if there is such *prima-facie* evidence tending to show a conspiracy as would make it proper for your Honors to ask the jury what they thought about it on this evidence, thus tending, then there is a foundation laid for introducing acts and declarations of co-conspirators. These are all the views, your Honors, which I deem it worth while to present touching the legal question. We start with this great fact, that cannot be got rid of, that on the 11th day of June, 1868, Jacob Depuy, one of these defendants, did make an affidavit before Commissioner Osborn; that upon that affidavit of Jacob Depuy, presented from Mr. Fullerton's office, and written in the handwriting of his partner, Depuy having first sworn to the affidavit before Belknap, then having taken it before Osborn and resworn to it, the warrant was issued; that Smith was arrested by a sham Marshal; that the District Attorney never heard of it; that he was taken up to Birdsall's office, at the corner of Worth-street and Broadway; never brought to the Marshal's office; never brought to the Commissioner's office, and that at Birdsall's office an agreement was made with Smith, as the basis of a compromise, by which he was to pay $30,000, $10,000 in cash and $20,000 in railway bonds, and that in pursuance of that agreement, the parties left in the carriage with Smith, went to his house, got the money and the stocks, returned to Osborn's house, there gave bonds; and that all these proceedings, to this hour, have been kept from the files and the records of the Court: that there has never been a dollar of this money paid to the Government, never any settlement of it by the Government, and that a report was made soon after, in which not a word was said about the money that was thus received; the fact that here was a secret arrest, by a sham Marshal, under the great power of the process of the United States Court, by which $30,000 was extorted from a frightened, half insane man, and that never a dollar of the money was given over to the Government, nor a report made of the fact that money was received; that no settlement was ever made by the Government, and that the District Attorney, in the building where the warrants were issued, never heard of it until by accident long months afterward. These facts there is no getting over. They are startling, and no one can gainsay that if a citizen of the United States can be arrested here, by a secret process, by a sham Marshal, taken to a lawyer's office up at the corner of Worth-street, and there to be threatened—being a nervous, timid man, as they have sworn—first demanding of him fifty thousand dollars, and, finding he had nothing but thirty thousand dollars, agreeing finally to take that; and the plan being carried out, and the thing being hushed up and kept from the Marshal, and kept from the official officer of the District—the District Attorney—and kept from the Judge, and kept from the Government—that some explanation is needed. Now, let us see how things stood just before this arrest was made. What facts are proven? The fact is proven by Mr. Osborn that he was sent for by the defendant, Fullerton, to come to his office, No. 11 Pine-street, in the City of New-York. It was proved by Mr. Osborn that the relations between the two were those of confidence and trust, and on his side of great respect; that he owed his place, as he thought, to Fullerton; that he told him first of the vacancy, and wrote a letter for him to get the place, and he did get it; that he had relations connected in the law office with him, and to use his own words at that time, "Mr. Fullerton's word with him was law." He gets him at his office and asks him, with Belknap (who was an inspector, or revenue agent, or whatever it is called,) all about his powers as a Commissioner to issue warrants, and about the powers of Belknap to take affidavits, and he told them he would not be willing to issue warrants or affidavits taken before Belknap, but would require them to be taken before himself or some other Commissioner. He was then asked what his practices were in relation to letting the officer of the Government know of such proceedings, and if it was necessary that he should know. Mr. Osborn told him such was the custom; he felt that he had the power to issue them without letting the District Attorney know, but that was not in harmony with the usage, and all these questions having been asked him some days prior to this transaction. He again had an interview with them, as he states, twice before the issuing of this warrant, and the subjects of his powers and of the necessity of its being executed by the Marshal, and whether he had the power to deputize or not was a subject of discussion; then he was informed that Mr. Fullerton desired the proceedings to be kept secret, and Belknap told him that they had large numbers of proceedings to be taken and "bushels of affidavits." Then, (as an excuse for the secrecy suggested,) he was told by Fullerton and by Belknap that the Secretary of the Treasury had no confidence in Mr. Courtney, the District Attorney, and that eventually they should proceed against Mr. Courtney, and wished it kept secret from him. Mr. Osborn says he believed him, and undoubtedly he did believe him. He had a right to believe him. He did believe that the Secretary of the Treasury had employed, as they stated to him, Mr. Fullerton, as special counsel, under the direction, to use his own words, of the Secretary of the Treasury, because he had no confidence in Mr. Courtney, the District Attorney; and, as he says, "I regarded Mr. Fullerton as the District Attorney in the subsequent proceedings," and he followed and treated him as the District Attorney, as we shall show. This affidavit, sworn to by Jacob Dupuy, one of these defendants, was taken up to Mr. Osborn's office the 11th of June; Dupuy at first sworn to it, as you have seen, before Belknap, but Mr. Osborn would not take it in that way, and issue a warrant upon it, but required it to be resworn to before him and it was resworn. It had been sworn to that same day, viz., the 11th day of June, before Belknap. Now, if this business could have gone on without the interposition of Mr. Osborn, and Mr. Belknap could have taken these bushels of affidavits, and if on these bushels of affidavits Mr. Osborn would have lent himself to issue bushels of warrants, "a land office business" would have been done. But Mr. Osborn would not lend himself to a transaction of this kind; he declined it, but with his confidence in Mr. Fullerton he issued the warrant upon this affidavit, and so soon as he had signed the warrant Mr. Fullerton appears at his office and tells him—what? Why, he says he wants to take this warrant and to talk with Mr. Knox about it, to show it to him; he wants to be sure it is all right, &c. He takes it away. Mr. Osborn, having confidence in him, allows him to take it, and he goes away with it; Osborn expecting him, as he had promised, to bring it back, as he told him it ought to go to the Marshal. He asked Mr. Osborn about his power to deputize some one, but Mr. Osborn did not deputize anybody, and did not undertake to, and told Fullerton no one but the Marshal could do so. Mr. Fullerton takes the warrant and goes away. It has all the proper forms; it is signed by Mr. Osborn; it runs in the name of the United States; it has printed upon it, "Samuel G. Courtney, District Attorney," both inside and outside; it has the seal upon it, and has every form to give the solemn importance of power on that little piece of paper to be put into the hands of a vagabond named Windust, to go and take from a citizen his liberty, and through that power and process screw out him $30,000! Before any time had passed, or any considerable time after Mr. Fullerton had taken this piece of paper, with these powers in it, to arrest and deprive a citizen of his liberty, it somehow or other gets into the hands of this Windust, not a Deputy Marshal and never was, having no authority or power, and never had, and he goes to arrest Mr. Smith as he is coming out of the Court-house. Then what appears? There appears in the halls of this building, near the Marshal's office, coming across the street at about the same time, and there gather in the hall—who? Mr. Windust, the sham Marshal, having in his clutches Thomas E. Smith, and under that warrant he is brought over here, and Belknap appears at the same moment, and presently Birdsall appears, and presently Fullerton appears, who had just before taken the warrant from Mr. Osborn's office, on the pretence that it was to be shown to Mr. Knox, to see if it was all right. What are you going to make out of that? There it is, and there is no conflicting testimony on that subject. Mr. Fullerton goes up to Mr. Osborn's office, and Mr. Dyett, who had been defending Mr. Smith in another suit, likewise goes up, and he tells Mr. Dyett, as he had told Mr. Osborn before, that he represented the Government, and was in appearance and in action, as Mr. Osborn had supposed he was, "as the District Attorney." Presently all these parties—Windust, the sham Marshal, the prisoner, Thomas E. Smith, Gulick, the friend of Smith, and Birdsall—all go off up to Birdsall's office. Now, let us trace them up to Birdsall's office, when they go there. When they start, Fullerton is up in Osborn's room; this prisoner never has been brought to the Marshal's office, and the Marshal is ignorant of it; he was never brought to the Commissioner's office on this warrant, and has not been to this hour, but he is taken up to Birdsall's office, and then, presently Mr. Fullerton comes in and sits down at the desk. Mr. Gulick remains there, but Smith is taken by Birdsall into Birdsall's private office, and a negotiation of some kind goes on. Well, $50,000 is talked of by this loud talking, half intoxicated Belknap, pretending to be clothed with all the power of the Government of the United States, thus to extort from his fellow-man, under the fear of disgrace and punishment, all that he had. He talks loudly of his $50,000, in his maudlin state, but when learning that no such sum had Mr. Smith, and the negotiation goes on further, what happens? Mr. Fullerton told Mr. Osborn at the house that he thought Smith would "squeal." Now let us see. When he was there at this office with his friend Gulick he was not squealing; somehow or other the pressure had not been brought with sufficient force to bring the squeal. Now let us see what occurred. Will you let me have that letter, Mr. Seward?

Mr. Seward—Which particular one do you refer to?

Mr. Pierrepont—The one written in Birdsall's office, which caused so much applause when read in this Court. Birdsall and Smith are in the private room; Fullerton and Gulick are sitting by the desk in the outer room, and the proposition about the $50,000 had been first made, they say, even before Fullerton had reached the office. Fullerton said he was acting for Belknap, as he undoubtedly was acting with him. They were there together. Gulick was Smith's friend; your Honors well remember Gulick was on Smith's official bond. Smith was a collector, and Gulick was on his bond for the sum of $20,000. Gulick tells you he had never seen Mr. Fullerton until he met him there in that office, or, if he had seen him, he never knew him until he met him at that office, and never had spoken with him. Whether he might have seen him in the street or not, I don't know. Now, what then occurred? There the first negotiation had been rejected; there is Smith and Birdsall in the inner office, and Mr. Fullerton sitting at the desk with Mr. Gulick, Smith's friend by his side. But the negotiation was not prospering very well. They did not seem to get on; they could not come up to the sum of money demanded; then, with Mr. Gulick sitting by his side, Mr. Fullerton writes this letter in the presence of Gulick, Smith's friend, a stranger who had never spoken to Fullerton until that hour. In this letter he says, writing to Birdsall, who was acting for Smith in the inner room: "I shall now leave," and then he goes on to state what could not be done, and he says: "I will institute no other proceedings against Smith while you are negotiating, and he can away on his journey and the thing will blow over if you arrange the matter at head-quarters. If you do not, however, he must stand his trial, and therefore must give his recognisance with good sureties." Mr. Birdsall tells you it was not until after that letter went in that there was any arrangement, and on the receipt of that letter, he says, before he had finished the reading of it, he went out and talked with Fullerton on the subject, and after he went out and talked with Fullerhe went back, having left the letter upon the desk and found Smith reading it. That is the amount of it. After that was done a money arrangement was made by which ten thousand dollars in money and twenty thousand dollars in securities were to be given, and that was stated in the outer office; and they agreed to go up to Smith's house and get the money, and Fullerton was to go to Osborn's house to arrange about the bond. They did so; they made that arrangement. Winduss, the sham Marshal, Gulick and Birdsall and Smith went up to Smith's house, in Twenty-sixth-street, and got the money, and when they got the money they came down to Mr. Osborn's house, in Seventeenth-street, and found Mr. Fullerton there. Now, let us see what occurred when they got there. When they reached there they found Mr. Fullerton there. Mr. Fullerton had told Mr. Osborn he might put the bond low; that he might want to see Mr. Smith, and he thought he might "squeal"—he was in a condition then to squeal—and he might fix it at $2,000, Osborn having fixed it before at $5,000. Here was one, "as the District Attorney," prosecuting in good faith, as it is claimed, this Thomas E. Smith. Look at that and see if you can escape it. He meets the surety, whom he tells Osborn he knows, who is so good, who is on Smith's official bond, and he is prosecuting Smith for a crime in violation of that bond, and yet what does he do? He tells Gulick that he will take care of him on that very bond, and he makes that arrangement, at that very office of Birdsall's, at that very hour. Yet he is, "as District Attorney" prosecuting in good faith Thomas E. Smith, making an arrangement with Gulick, his bondsman, that he shall not be hurt, and telling Osborn he is good, and to take him for $2,000. If Mr. Courtney, the District Attorney, had done such a thing in prosecuting an offender, well might the Secretary of the Treasury say he had no faith in him, and well might the President of the United States forthwith have removed him. Now, what happens? Here is this bond given in $2,000, and that is kept away out of sight; they come out and get into the carriage, Smith and Fullerton and Gulick and Birdsall, and they come up to the St. James Hotel, (they took up Fullerton just after he left Osborn's house,) and there they dispersed. Smith went to the Clifton House, Canada, outside of the United States; he went "on his journey" that the letter spoke of! He went out of the United States, and out of its jurisdiction—to Canada—the very next day! This was Friday, the 12th, and on Saturday, the 13th, he went, and there he remained! On the following Monday or Tuesday, Birdsall says he cannot tell which, he and Fullerton met in relation to this Smith matter, and Fullerton told him to let it lie for a few days!! They did so, and the days were very few! The 13th was Saturday, Sunday was the 14th, Monday the 15th, and Tuesday, I think, was the day—was the 16th; then Smith was in Canada. Then what happens on the 19th? On the 19th Birdsall is at Fullerton's office, and Fullerton says, "Birdsall, lend me"—*lend me*, I have no doubt that was the word used—"lend me a thousand dollars." "Yes," he says, and he lends him one thousand dollars, and produces the check here with which it was paid. This was the 19th; on the 23d he gets from him another check for $2,000; two days after that another check for $2,000—that makes $5,000; and on the 23d Birdsall, at Fullerton's request, sends a telegram to Smith that he might come from Canada, and he came home on the 24th. Then, what occurred after Smith got home on the 24th? The arrangement is made that Fullerton is to meet him at Birdsall's house, and on the afternoon of the 25th he meets Smith at Birdsall's house, and Gulick and Birdsall are both there; Smith and Fullerton go into a private room and have a conversation; and on that day he gets from Birdsall $2,000 in money; Fullerton was acting "as District Attorney;" in that way he led Osborn to regard it; was acting, as he said, for the Government, and was acting, as is claimed, in good faith. Well, if he was, he did not act with that kind of intelligence which would have been well. Smith came back, as Birdsall says, on Fullerton's suggestion that he should have him back, and he came back under this protection, which this man, representing the United States, said he could give. However, he got back, and had this interview. What occurred in that private room where they were, they say, I think, some three quarters of an hour? What occurred in that private room in that interview after his return from Canada we are not advised. We have only the fact of that private conversation in that private room. Then, here comes another thing, quick following it. On the 26th Birdsall goes to Boston, and he remains in Boston until the 30th; on the 30th he returned home. That was the last day of June. These dates are very logical. That was the last day of June. Now, what had happened between that private interview at Birdsall's house, and Birdsall's return on the 30th of June? Something or other was not quite right. What was it? Some trouble in the way? Let us see what happened. We have here, the next day after the 30th, this somewhat remarkable fact: The affidavit of Gropp, dated July 1, made before Commissioner Osborn, in the handwriting of Dawson, a clerk of Fullerton's, made in his office by his clerk, in the handwriting of the clerk; and Moses Dupuy says it was obtained through some efforts of his, under the direction of Fullerton's office, where he professed to be employed. What sort of protection was Smith getting during these few days after that interview at Birdsall's house? Osborn swears to you that on that single little affidavit of Gropp he was urged by Fullerton or Mr. Knox, I am not sure which, to issue these warrants. He said he did not think the affidavit warranted that, and he would issue but two, and he only issued these two on the first day of July. Having issued these two warrants on that first day of July, he made up his mind there should be no more of this bungling work which had occurred on the other arrest of Smith, and he takes them to the Marshal himself. Then when in the Marshal's room, or before he had got out of it, Mr. Fullerton come in and demands of the Marshal, as representing the Government, these warrants. He told Fullerton they had been given to him by the Commissioner to serve, and he could not give them up. Fullerton said that he was representing the Government, and claimed the warrants, and finally, by an appeal to Commissioner Osborn, on the pretext then likewise that he wanted to examine them, the Marshal consented that Mr. Fullerton should take the warrants. He took the warrants and went away with them in his pocket with the understanding that they should be immediately returned, and those warrants remained in his pocket, as the evidence proves, until the 8th day of July, when they were returned to Mr. Osborn. Here comes in a fact which is a little remarkable. Birdsall tells us that having returned on the 30th, he first learned that warrants had again been issued against Smith, and he hastened to Fullerton's office and told Fullerton this was a matter of bad faith—he used an adjective a little stronger before "bad"—but this is enough to bring your Honors' attention to the testimony. Fullerton said he did not know about it, and he would put a stop to it; he put his hat on his head, hastened from his office and did put a stop to it by going to the Marshal's office, claiming those warrants as representing the Government and getting them in his pocket. The next day he told Birdsall the thing was stopped or was fixed, he don't remember which expression, but it was stopped. I said on the 1st of July. I think I could not have been misunderstood by your Honors, as I was very particular upon that point, because I deem it a very important fact in the case and in my argument. On the very day that Birdsall got home he discovered this, and that was the day on which Mr. Osborn swears he delivered them to Murry, and that he (Mr. Fullerton) came there and got the warrants, and they all agree that it was the 1st of July. Now, the warrants are obtained and Smith disappeared; he is no longer on this scene. It had been fixed or arranged, or whatever it may be called, somehow. Smith disappear, and when next does he appear? On the 7th day of July Fullerton gets the last $1,000; then the warrants are in his pocket; he had got them on the 1st, and returned them, as Osborn swears, on the 8th, and he got his last payment of $1,000 on the 7th, making the $6,000. Where do we get at Smith again? He will turn up after a little, as your Honors will remember, but I am bringing this together in the way the evidence connects it. Here an awkward little matter came in, as they are very apt to do. Let us see what it was. This Belknap was an agent of the Treasury, and Smith had been arrested and turned over his $30,000, and it must, somehow or other, at some time, transpire that he had been arrested. Here was this agent, whose business it was to report every arrest when he had made them, and to tell about it at Washington. What does he tell? How does he get over that trouble? We have his report (Ex. No. 17) in evidence here; it has been read. We have a report signed by Belknap, drawn, as has been proved, in the office of Fullerton, in his own clerk's handwriting. On seeing it it is evident that it is letter press in every respect, except these words: "New-York, 18th June, 1868. To Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury." Those are in a totally different handwriting and not letter-press. Now this report goes on to state about the arrest, and it is dated on the 18th of June. This arrest, as your Honors will remember, on the 12th of June. He goes on to make his statement, and to state in it that other affidavits have been obtained and that other warrants will be issued. We took particular pains, with the Commissioner, to ascertain if any other affidavits than those we have had in the evidence had been issued, and we could not learn of any, and no other warrants against Smith except those we have in evidence up to this time.

When this report was written, it looks as if, when they stated that other affidavits had been made, that they had been. But what is still more remarkable, in this whole report, from beginning to end, not an allusion is made to Smith's putting up his money, this $30,000, in the hands of Birdsall to settle this matter; not a suggestion of how the Government would settle; not a suggestion made of the fact, that he was at the time this was written, or professed to be dated, in Canada, out of the United States, on his journey, waiting for it to blow over. Not a suggestion. We produced before you the men who are in the different departments at Washington, when this paper came. Mr. Harland tells you that he remembers the fact that it did not come to Washington until somewhere about the 13th of July, for the reason he gives, and the stamp your Honors have seen, and facts are testified to that will convince any body that it did not reach Washington in the ordinary course, so far as we have the ordinary and reasonable evidence, until the 13th day of July. When this report got there, this money—the ten thousand dollars—had been paid over. Not a word said in the report of what had been done with the money, or the stock, or anything; all that is kept entirely secret from the Government. If that is in harmony with good faith and fidelity to the Government, then it will strike sober-minded men, who do not look at these things in that way, with amazement. A very serious difficulty now occurred on the 18th day of July, just after these things happened—a very troublesome matter. News had, some how or other, got to Washington that Mr. Fullerton was assuming to act for the United States, and on the 18th day of July, Mr. Rollins sits down and writes this letter, which has been read to Fullerton and Knox, telling them that representations had been made that they were appearing in certain cases, and to tell them they had no such authority:

It seems to both the Secretary of the Treasury and myself, that whatever evidence may be adduced against any officer engaged in the collection of the revenue, should be submitted for examination either to the District Attorney or to the Department in Washington for consideration before it is presented to a United States Commissioner; and in all cases where it is not thus submitted, it seems proper that the District Attorney should enter his appearance for the defence. Any other course than this would be unjust to such officers who, from their position and duties, are peculiarly liable to malicious and unfounded attacks. Suggestions to this effect have been forwarded to District Attorney Courtney.

Very respectfully, E. A. ROLLINS.

Messrs. FULLERTON and KNOX.

They had notice by that letter that District-Attorney Courtney had been advised of this matter. Now Mr. Haviland told you that he drew up this letter and showed it to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary has told you that they talked it over and agreed upon it, and it was thus sent. Here, then, they had directions from the Government, repudiating their authority, and telling them that if they supposed they had such authority, they had not, and telling them that the Secretary had so written to District-Attorney Courtney. This was the 18th of July, and this knocked up their business of acting as District-Attorney, of which Mr. Osborn spoke. Well, that was an embarrassing thing, and it caused embarrassment, as we shall presently see. Smith disappears from the scene. We come down to August, and Binckley turns up, a man who has figured more largely within a few years past than almost any eminent man I know. He comes here with some sort of authority from the Government, and he has Smith arrested somewhere in New-Jersey, I believe, and brought here before Commissioner Gutman, for prosecution. Examinations are had before Gutman, beginning on the 1st day of September, and continued on the 3d, 4th, 7th, 9th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 22d, 24th, 25th, 27th, 29th and Oct. 1—all through these different days. Then Binckley and Courtney have a falling out, and Binckley slides from the case, and disappears from the scene in which he was once a prominent figure. Mr. Fullerton now comes into the case in the most friendly way with Mr. Courtney, as aider in this prosecution against Smith, apparently. [illegible] and Smith is discharged. Mr. Fullerton sits side by side with [illegible] never breathes to him a word of these two warrants which had been issued on the 1st day of July, 1868, against Thomas E. Smith. There they go on through all these different days, from the time that Binckley came into the case with Courtney in the most friendly way, and never a word spoken to Courtney of these warrants, or of the other warrant on which Smith was arrested when the money was extorted. How is that to be explained? In what way is the fact to be explained that during all that time, sitting with Mr. Courtney in this prosecution, not a word is breathed to him of these warrants, which Mr. Fullerton had had in his hands from the 1st to the 8th, and which he knew all about and caused to be issued? Now, about the 2d of October, they get through with this Binckley affair, and Smith is arrested on these two warrants. Mr. Courtney, as he tells you, having learned that the Marshalls had these two warrants, Smith is arrested by Jarvis, and, by looking at the warrants, you will see that Jarvis was not deputised on them until some time in September. Mr. Courtney having found that the Marshal had these warrants, directed that Smith should be rearrested, as was his duty. Then Mr. White, Smith's counsel, comes to where Courtney and Fullerton were sitting together and said with great indignation, "This is bad faith. Why is my client to be arrested on these warrants?" He takes them and sees that they are the old warrants, which he understood had been arranged, and he charges bad faith. Courtney says "Bad faith of whom?" It was the first he had ever heard any suggestion of arrangement; although this was the 2d of October, and Fullerton had had a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, received about the 19th of July previous, and had never uttered a word to this officer. Now we find Belknap and Fullerton and Dupuy connected together, and talking with Osborn about his powers and duties in relation to these warrants, and we find that as early as about the 19th of July Fullerton had had sent to him from the Secretary of the Treasury a letter directing him to turn these things over to the District Attorney, and telling him that he was not employed by the Government. Well he knew that surely, and he knew all these stories that had been told by him and Belknap to Osborn were untrue, and had learned thus early that he had no authority; yet he continued in the same relation with Smith up to this time. How is that consistent with not having an understanding with Belknap and some sort of relation with Dupuy, who is the maker of these affidavits, and who was active in getting the Gropp one, and when that was made in his office, copied by his own clerk? Now if that fact, connected with the others, is not sufficient as tending to show a combination with Belknap, upon which the jury may pass their judgment, then it may be difficult to say how much will be necessary. But we pass on from that and come to Blaisdell's testimony. Blaisdell tells you who he was. That he was in the distillery business, that he was President of the Distillers' Association, that he had paid money to these officers for the purpose of being allowed to go on in this illicit work, and that he, as early as May, had talked with Belknap and with Fullerton in their office on this subject. And, before these bushels or affidavits which Osborne had heard about were talked of, Blaisdell had been there, and had shown these checks which are produced in this suit to show that these frauds had been committed, and that he knew about it, and he came in as one of the aiders in this business. Now let us see what Blaisdell says upon this matter. You will remember that on the day Smith was arrested he was at Fullerton's office. You will remember that he says as often as every other day he was at Fullerton's office—sometimes at Belknap's, and sometimes Fullerton's, and that he and Fullerton and Belknap, and Dupuy, more or less, were almost every day for a long time together. Your Honors will remember the testimony on that point, and I will not trouble you to read it. They were constantly confederated in this matter. They knew what was going on between themselves at any rate. Now he says that before this warrant against Smith was issued, they talked over what they would do, and he used these words; he says, "They said a large fund would be accumulated." The learned counsel stopped him and asked him, "Who said, who are they?" "Fullerton and Belknap," he replied. And so your Honor will remember the interruptions occurred perpetually. I do not complain of it—it was proper. They insisted that he should fix who "they" meant, and in every instance he said "they" meant "Belknap and Fullerton," and that these conversations with him were with Belknap and Fullerton before the issue of this warrant against Smith. Well, this large fund was to be accumulated. What was to be done with it? He says they agreed that it was to be divided into four parts, and that each was to have one-fourth of the net proceeds. He went on a little further. Now he says, "I do not wish to be misunderstood; the moieties that were to be obtained were to be divided—the net proceeds, after paying expenses, and one-fourth, was to go to me." Then he says, "But these were the ones that were to be prosecuted in Court—these were the moieties to be obtained from cases prosecuted in Court, after the expenses were paid," the net proceeds were to be divided and he was to have one-fourth. And who were the "they" with whom he had the arrangement? "They were Fullerton, Belknap and myself." Now let us see. Something was said about "victims." What was that? He said, "they said they must prosecute some to the bitter end." And he named Collector Spaulding, who had just taken the place of Collector Smith in the Eighth District. He was to be prosecuted to the bitter end, although he had just come in and could not have made very largely. There was also some German house, the name I cannot recollect, which was to be prosecuted to the bitter end, and these were to be called "victims." When the victims had been prosecuted and the moieties divided—the net proceeds after all expenses—he was to have one-fourth. Blaisdell further says that the moneys obtained from cases not prosecuted in Court were to be divided in the same way, and that he was to have one-fourth of the net proceeds; these were not proceeds from moieties. Now we come down to a matter connected with this money. He says he was there urging Fullerton to have some money, showing that he was in want and urgent need of $1,500, and that finally, after negotiations with Blaisdell and Fullerton, Fullerton let him have $1,500, and he swears that Fullerton says he was entitled to that as his share of the Smith money. He swears that Judge Fullerton said to him, that he was entitled to that as his share of that money. We asked him if he ever gave any chattel mortgage, or any security. "Never." "Have you ever demanded it back?" "Never." Let us trace the $1,500 a little further. Fullerton had received $6,000 of Birdsall, mostly in June, the last payment of $1,000 being on the 7th of July. Birdsall had gone off to Saratoga. While he was there Smith had been arrested as we show, and Binckley had come on. Fullerton had had the letter of the 18th of July, showing that he was repudiated as having any authority from the Government. There is trouble and danger coming up, and finally he gets Birdsall down here on the 14th of September, telling him, "I want you to fix up the money matters between us," and he gets him to the office to take a mock mortgage or assignment of a mock mortgage. That seems to have been the first that Birdsall had seen of the mock mortgage. He gets the mock mortgage, and he tells Birdsall to write whatever guarantee he pleased. Birdsall writes upon the mock mortgage, or assignment rather, a guarantee, and Fullerton signs the guarantee, and when does he date the guarantee? He dates it June 20. Yet this was the 14th or the 23d of September, and on looking at his diary the witness made it the 14th of September, and Mr. Knox fixed it as the 14th of September, and put his date upon it. Now Mr. Knox is called in to witness the paper. He looked at the paper and sees the paper is ante-dated, and what does he do? He writes his name as a witness; but he has the wisdom and the caution to put "14th September" right under his name, showing that he was not going to be a party to witness an ante-dated transaction, which was made on the 14th day of September. Now, there was an understanding and a knowledge on the part of Mr. Fullerton and on the part of Mr. Birdsall, and on the part of Mr. Blaisdell $1,500 had been received from Fullerton; and, as Birdsall tells you, they figured up, took this money that they had received, calculated the interest and deducted from it the $1,500 which Fullerton had paid to Blaisdell. Now what are you going to do with that $1,500? There was $1,500 paid by Fullerton to Blaisdell; no security taken for it of any kind, and when Fullerton and Birdsall came to fix up their transaction of the little $6,000, Fullerton having told Blaisdell that he was entitled to have $1,500 as his share of the money, that is deducted, the interest calculated, and the matter fixed up in that way. Now we go a step further. This was the 14th of September, and you will remember that the proceedings against Smith by Binckley were then going on, when this mortgage matter was thus fixed up. On the 2d of October the Binckley prosecution was through. Then Smith demands some money back of Birdsall, as he tells you, and he went to Fullerton and told him that he wanted two thousand dollars of that money to give to Smith. Your Honor will remember the questions and rulings that came up, and how the testimony was admitted. He told him what he wanted it for, and then we proved by Birdsall that he got it, that when he got it he gave it to Smith, and it answered the purpose for which he got it. What then occurred? On the 9th day of October, when he got the $2,000 from Fullerton, Fullerton gave him a receipt in his own handwriting:

Received, Oct. 9, 1868, from D. C. Birdsall, Esq., a bond and mortgage for $5,600, heretofore assigned to him by G. S. Mott, having advanced thereon, this day, $2,000. WILLIAM FULLERTON.

Now the bond and mortgage was given back that day. After that Smith wanted more money, and a few days after that $1,100 more was paid by Fullerton to Birdsall. Birdsall and he says he gave that to Smith, and in all he gave to Smith $3,000. He paid $3,000 after he got the $2,000 from Fullerton, and the $1,100 was paid subsequent to that, if I understand it. Now Mr. White states that when he had with some feeling charged that the rearrest of Smith was in bad faith, Fullerton gave White to suppose that he did not know about these arrests and was not responsible, took him aside and talked with him about it, and hoped he would not feel any unpleasantness in consequence; that it was not his fault. He procured these warrants to be issued. It is true that it was not he that had the arrest made. He took particular pains that Smith should not be arrested upon them, and had gone on the 1st of July and taken them away from the Marshal, to prevent the arrest, and he gave them back to Mr. Osborn on the 8th. Now whether this evidence of these acts and doings of the parties, of Belknap and Fullerton, as brought so many times together, repeatedly together in connection with Birdsall, in connection with Blaisdell, and in connection with the first warrant and with the last warrants, are not sufficient *prima facie* evidence to go to the jury, for them to say whether, in their judgment, there was a combination between these parties to do the act that was done, to wit, to extort money from Mr. Smith, is a question your Honors will have to pass upon, and if there is such *prima facie* evidence tending to that end, then there is sufficient evidence to allow this other evidence which we are proposing to offer. But I frankly concede, as I said in the beginning, that if, when your Honors review all the facts that have been here presented before you, you say that in your judgment there is no such evidence that, *prima facie*, tends toward establishing combination between Fullerton and Belknap, then, of course, your Honors will say that no evidence can be given which is now offered to be given; and if that is, excluded of course we have nothing more to say upon it. It is for your Honors to say, upon the presentation of this evidence, what you think about a *prima facie* case of evidence tending to show this conspiracy, proper for a jury to consider; and if, when you come to consider in addition, that at Washington, while this furious attempt was made to get Courtney out of the way, after he had, in October, made this discovery of the Smith matter, that Fullerton, in the presence of the President, when he had stated about the character of Dupuy, what I need not reiterate, vouched for Dupuy as a respectable, proper man, to be believed; and when you add to that the effort that was made to get Finlay, who was under indictment, to go to Washington and aid in getting Courtney removed, with the assurance that he (Finlay) should be protected against the consequence of the crime he was charged with having committed; that Mr. Courtney would in a short time be removed, and a person placed in his office whom he (Fullerton) could control; if when, taking all these together, your Honors, with that discretion and that wisdom which you will certainly apply, shall come to the conclusion that there is no *prima facie* evidence in the case tending to show a combination between Fullerton and Belknap, your Honor will so rule, and I shall cheerfully submit.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 11, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	[illegible]	15	D. & H. Canal	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	[illegible]	100	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, bs	110¼	100	Adams Ex.	[illegible]
			100	do.	62¾
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n	107⅞	200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	21
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	108¾	100	A. M. U. Ex. b. c.	[illegible]
			100	U. S. Ex.	50
4,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	108⅝	100	do.	49⅞
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	108⅞	100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	96⅞
18,000	do. .....c.	108⅞	200	do.	96⅞
11,000	do. b3	109	100	do...bet. call	96½
26,000	do.	109	16,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer.	94¾
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109			
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x. c.	60¼	20,000	do.	94⅝
22,000	do.	60	20,000	do.	94½
12,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	50½	10,000	do...bet. call	94⅝
20,000	do.	50⅝	20,000	do.	94½
25,000	do.	50⅝	100	Erie R.	24¾
20,000	do. s10	50⅝	50	Reading	97
30,000	do. s10	50½	100	do.	96⅞
3,000	Va. St. 6s, x. c.	71½	300	do.	96¾
10,000	Vir. St. 6s, new	70⅝	200	L. S. & M. S. R..b3	86¾
9,000	do.	70⅝	800	do.	86⅝
10,000	N. C. St. 6s., n.	22½	1000	do...bet. call	86⅝
20,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n. Jan. and July	82½	100	do. s60	86
			500	do.	86⅝
3,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	93	200	do. s10	86⅝
			210	do.	86¾
1,000	La. 8s, Lev. Bs.	65	10	Ill. Cen. R.	140¼
1,000	N. Y. St. B. L. R.	109¼	100	do.	140
5,000	Erie 2d M., '79	92½	250	Clev. & Pitts.	98¾
3,000	Erie 3d M.	88½	2200	Chic. & N. W.	70¾
1,000	Erie 4th M.	87⅞	200	do...bet. call	70⅞
9,000	Cen. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds.	94	1100	do.	71
			800	do.	70¾
2,000	Union Pac. R. 1st M.	85¾	600	do.	70½
			300	do.	71½
1,000	Alt. & T. H. Inc	80	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86¾
1,000	C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds.	80	500	do. s60	86¾
			300	do.	87
5,000	Tol. & W. Con. Convert. Bds.	79	300	do.	86⅞
			30	Mich. Cen.	120
2,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	80	600	Chi. & R. I.	118⅞
2,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	98	200	do. s60	118
			400	Mil. & St. P.	61¾
4,000	Mor. & Es. 2d.	95	1100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	74¾
3,000	Morris & Es. 1st	101½	100	do.	74⅝
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d	85	300	T., W. & W.	45
10,000	Gt. W. 1st M., '88	87	30	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	93⅜
1,000	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	87	50	do.	93¼
13,000	O. & M. Con. Bds.	84	100	Alt. & T. H.	37
25,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	83¼	100	do.	37½
			100	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	63¾
50,000	do. s30	83	10	Chic. & Alt.	113
11,000	do.	83⅛	20	do.	113⅝
1,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st West. Div.	78½	800	Ohio & Miss.	29
			50	Ohio & Miss Pf.	71¾
3,000	Am. D. & Imp. Co. 7s	95	120	Morris & Essex	91
			100	N. J. Central. b. c.	103¾
			100	do.	103
27	Metropolitan Bk.	140	500	Bos., H. & Erie R	6
5	Continental Bank	99	200	do.	6⅛
20	Bank. & Brok. Ass.	112	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.	19
25	B'k of Comm'h	112	25	N. Y. & N. H. R.	145¼
45	Cent. Nat. Bank	110	100	Col., C. & I. C. R.	19½
10,000	Mariposa Trus. 108 Ctfs.	50	200	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pf.	8¾

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62	110	$65,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67	109
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	109⅝	10,000	do. b30	109¼
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new	108	30,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	105⅜
			10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	106
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	108¼	10,000	do.	105¾
15,000	do.	108⅜	40,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	112½
5,000	do.	108½			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, x. c.	60	100	U. S. Ex. Co.	49½
60,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	50½	1,275	N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs.	94¾
3,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. and July	83	10,000	do...bet. call	95
12,000	Mo. St. 6s.	93	200	Harlem	142
10,000	La. 8s, Lev. Bs.	65	500	L. S. & M. So. R.	86⅝
10,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	83¼	100	Ill. Cen.	141
			400	Chic. & N. W.	71¼
10,000	do.	83⅜	700	do...bet. call	71⅛
			200	do.	71⅜
5,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st, West. Div.	78½	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86⅞
5,000	Gt. W. 2d M.	80	100	N. J. Cen. R., b. c.	103
100	Cum. C. Pf.	28	400	Chi. & R. I.	118⅝
300	W. U. Tel.	34	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	74⅛
200	Adams Ex.	62¼	50	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	93¾
100	do...bet. call	62⅛			
15	N. Y. C. & H. R.	97	100	do.	93½
100	do.	97⅛	8	Chic. & Alt.	113¾
400	do...bet. call	97¼	100	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	70⅞

MONDAY, March 14—A. M.

The general trade of the past week was unsettled by the excitement in the Gold Market. As the price of Gold fell so precipitately to the close neighborhood of 110 ₱ cent., some good people imagined the country on the very eve of Specie Payments, and the discussion in the daily papers on the consequences of such a contingency, and the cheap notoriety of many of the shop-keepers and restaurants and beer shops, down town and up town, in paying or professing to pay out Silver change, were not without their influence upon the jobbing and other wholesale trades. When, later in the week, it was discovered that part of the fall in Gold was the result of speculation in the Gold Room, and that this speculation was turning strongly in the opposite direction, general business resumed a steadier tone, and both City and country merchants gave more attention to buying and selling than to Broad and Wall streets.

The Importations for the Spring trade continue liberal and about the same amount marketed during the week as the corresponding week last season, although more would have been done in this way but for the events above referred to. The Export clearances from this port showed an improvement, while from the Southern Cotton ports the clearances were nearly double the same week last March. The whole Cotton shipments to Foreign markets (including 13,574 bales from New-York,) amounted to 70,735 bales, against 32,263 for the second week in March, 1869. The receipts were 66,726 against 37,033 bales, and the stock left on hand is still 553,894 against 401,842 bales, without 650,000@700,000 bales of the crop still to come to market. Thus far the receipts are 2,258,000 bales. The price at the close of the week was somewhat steadier owing to the reaction in Gold, though exporters have still to submit to a very low Exchange.

There was a strong sympathy on the Stock Exchange, so far as the Public Funds are concerned, with the fluctuations in Gold. The 5-20s of 1867 sold at one time as low as 107¾ ₱ cent., and the purchases of the Treasury on Thursday for the Sinking Fund were made on about this basis, taking the accrued interest since January into account. The Funds were also influenced in a measure by the uncertainty at Washington as to the form the Funding Bill would assume before finally passing through Congress, and although this uncertainty is even increased by the action of the Senate and the provisions of the measure as it passed that body on Friday night, it is now felt that in any event the present 5-20s are to be well cared for, even if redeemed in Gold or exchanged for the new Stocks, and may be considered cheap at any figure below the ruling value of Gold. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange less attention was paid to the fluctuations in Gold. The New-York (VANDERBILT) Roads closed steady, while most of the Western lines fell off near the close, when Gold had partially advanced. The Virginia and Tennessee Bonds were decidedly higher—the Virginias on Gov. WAKKER's message, and the continued purchases for London account, and the Tennessees for cause or reasons unknown, except to the few manipulators who have made Tennessee credit a "fancy" in the New-York market, when it seems least cared for at home.

The provisions of the Funding Bill as passed by the Senate seem to mean by sections:

1. A Ten-Forty years 5 per cent. Stock to the amount of $400,000,000, free of all taxation, to be sold for not less than par in Gold or exchanged, dollar for dollar, for any of the outstanding 5-20s. The Gold thus received to be applied to the redemption of the 5-20s at par, now or soon to be within the five years option of the Government. The 1867s and 1868s cannot be called in until 1872-73, but holders may participate at once in the exchange for the new 10-40 stock.

2. Another 40 years Stock, bearing 4½ ₱ cent. interest, subject to redemption at par in Gold after 15 years, at the option of the Government, is created to the amount of $400,000,000, to be sold for par in Gold, or exchanged for any outstanding Stock *bearing a higher rate of interest*. If sold for Gold the proceeds to be applied to the redemption of any Gold bearing Stock which by the terms of original issue may be within control of the Government.

3. A third class of 40 years Stock, bearing 4 ₱ cent. interest, subject to redemption at par in Gold after [illegible] years, to the amount of [illegible] in the discretion the Secretary of the Treasury may *sell for Greenbacks at par*, or be able to exchange, dollar for dollar, beyond the sums of $400,000,000, for any of the outstanding obligations of the Government.

4. All the above Stocks are made free of all taxation and the annual income thereon; also, under National, State, Municipal or other local authority.

5. One-half of one ₱ cent. is authorized to be paid to such Agents in the United States as the Secretary may employ in aid of the foregoing negotiations.

6. An annual appropriation is made in perpetuity of $150,000,000 for Interest and Principal, in lieu of the Sinking Fund of Feb. 25, 1862. The Stocks bought or redeemed each year beyond the requirements for Interest, and the Stocks already in the Sinking Fund, are to be canceled and destroyed.

7. The National Banks are required in twelve months to substitute the new Stocks for their present securities for Circulation, (not over one-third each of the new 5 ₱ cents and 4½ ₱ cents,) or in default forfeit their present rights of Circulation.

8. The rate of 80 cents on the dollar of Circulation to the par of the new Stocks is fixed; the Circulation to the present Banks not to exceed in the aggregate the amount to which they are now entitled.

9. But by the next section they are authorized, and new Banks are authorized, to deposit additional 4 ₱ cents at the same rate, without limit as to amount, *with the important proviso, however, that the United States Greenbacks must be canceled and destroyed to the same amount that this additional Bank Circulation is issued, and at the same time.*

It is not clear from Section 3 that Greenback contraction *necessarily* follows the receipt of Greenbacks for the new four ₱ cent. stock, but taken in connection with the unlimited authority to use this particular stock, and the last Section, 9, there would seem to be no remaining doubt that the whole of our Greenback Circulation *may be retired*, in the discretion of the Secretary, *at any time, and must be retired as rapidly as new Bank Circulation is called for.*

The Sixth Section, it will be noticed, repeals the Sinking Fund pledge of 1862, substituting a standing appropriation of $150,000,000 a year, which any future Congress may repeal, for both Interest and Principal. When the present Administration came into office the arrearages due the Sinking Fund were about $150,000,000, and the current contribution $26,000,000 a year, (both in Gold or its equivalent,) to be taken from the surplus Customs Revenue pledged to be paid exclusively in Gold:

ARREARAGES DUE SINKING FUND, MARCH 4, 1869.

One ₱ cent. on Public Debt, June 30, 1863	$10,987,931
One ₱ cent. on Public Debt, June 30, 1864	17,406,904
One ₱ cent. on Public Debt, June 30, 1865	26,825,930
To close of war	$55,220,765
One ₱ cent. contribution for 1866-7-8	78,000,000
Same from July 1, 1868, to March 4, 1869	17,500,000
Total arrearages to March 4, 1869	$150,720,765
Current contribution to March 4, 1870	26,000,000
Together	$176,720,765

The last sum has been promptly and steadily applied at the rate of half a million per week. About $64,000,000 in Gold, or its equivalent, was also applied as to arrearages, (subject to the approval of Congress,) and these two sums produced to the Sinking Fund $100,650,000 in 5-20 Bonds in the first year of the Administration. Should this process go on only for another fiscal year, say by the appreciation of half a million a week current contribution, and the remainder of the old arrearages, the Fund would amount to nearly or quite $250,000,000 on 30th June, 1871, by which time the proposed $1,200,000,000, new Stock, will have been placed in exchange for a corresponding amount of the old, and the Funded Gold bearing Debt reduced from $2,100,000,000 to $1,850,000,000. And should it then be deemed fair, by way of equalizing the future contributions to the new and remaining old Stocks, as well as highly desirable in reduction of taxation, to reorganize the Sinking Fund on the basis of liquidating, by this contribution of one ₱ cent. a year, the principal of the Debt, by its maturity, the account, after June 30, 1871, would stand thus:

Interest on New Stocks	$1,200,000,000	$54,000,000
Interest on Old Stocks	650,000,000	37,000,000
Total	$1,850,000,000	$91,000,000
One ₱ cent. new Sinking Fund		18,500,000
Yearly charge of Public Debt		$109,500,000
In place of proposed Appropriation		150,000,000
Difference to Taxpayers		$40,500,000

The ultimate funding of the Greenbacks, at a cost of $15,000,000 a year, would of course change this comparison, though still leave a difference of about $25,000,000 in favor of the regular Sinking Fund principle, and the proposed Annual Appropriation.

The weekly average of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing House of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, March 12, compares as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$493,609
Decrease in Specie	2,499,358
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	763,929
Decrease in Deposits	3,247,116
Increase in Circulation	51,797

	Mch. 13, '69.	Mch. 12, '70.	Mch. 5, '70.
National Capital	$74,057,700	$72,808,600	$72,808,600
Local Capital	9,945,616	11,872,148	11,872,148
Total Capital	$84,003,316	$84,680,748	$84,680,748
Loans	261,669,695	258,140,603	258,634,212
Gold and Gold Notes	17,358,671	33,399,135	35,898,493
Other Legal Tenders	49,639,025	53,302,004	54,065,933
Deposits	180,484,458	209,831,225	213,078,341
Circulation	34,690,445	33,835,739	33,783,942
In Sub-Treasury	87,787,075	80,851,739	80,494,398

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Mch. 5, '70.	Mch. 12, '70.	Mch. 13, '69.
On deposit	$213,078,341	$209,831,225	$180,484,458
Circulation	33,783,942	33,835,739	34,690,445
Total	$246,862,283	$243,666,964	$215,174,903
25 ₱ cent. would be	$61,715,571	$60,916,741	$53,793,726
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	89,964,426	86,701,139	66,997,696
Excess	$28,248,855	$25,784,398	$13,203,970
Rate for money	5@6 ₱ ct.	5@6 ₱ ct.	6@7 ₱ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $7,166,248, against the total entries of $7,021,605 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,902,439, against $2,865,839 same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $775,685, against $804,228 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,731,809. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 9,492 bales.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to Feb. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom House—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$24,460,108	Feb. 5	$6,275,485
August	27,227,202	Feb. 12	4,534,199
September	22,279,459	Feb. 19	4,079,399
October	17,009,219	Feb. 26	6,035,186
November	19,084,197	March 5	7,332,052
December	18,153,434	March 12	7,166,248
January	22,201,519		
Total since July 1			$187,855,030
Against same date in 1869			177,878,008
Increase since July 1			$9,977,022

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$19,022,26[illegible]	Feb. 2	$[illegible]
August	18,6[illegible]	Feb. 9	3,421,[illegible]
September	17,[illegible]	Feb. 16	2,34[illegible]
October	19,0[illegible]	Feb. 23	3,209,79[illegible]
November	17,[illegible]	March 2	[illegible]
December	13,[illegible]	March 9	3,[illegible]
January	[illegible]		
Total since July 1			$142,114,109
Against same date in 1869			[illegible]
Increase since July 1			[illegible]
Gold, March 12, 1870			112⅝ ₱ cent.
Gold, March 12, 1869			131[illegible] ₱ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$[illegible]	Feb. 5	[illegible]
August	3,027,947	Feb. 12	741,721
September	1,[illegible]	Feb. 19	[illegible]
October	2,[illegible]	Feb. 26	521,752
November	1,1[illegible]	March 5	[illegible]
December	1,7[illegible]	March 12	775,685
January	2,[illegible]		
Total since July 1			$[illegible]
Against same date in 1869			23,[illegible]
Decrease since July 1			$[illegible]

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1869:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$10,502,045	July	$17,384,482
August	14,219,915	August	1,867,983
September	12,504,325	September	4,858,338
October	11,194,159	October	7,715,080
November	9,190,801	November	9,962,959
December	6,696,650	December	2,420,697
January	10,152,398	January	17,683,726
February	11,951,350	February	1,749,048
March 5	2,196,912	March 5	2,497,664
March 12	2,731,809	March 12	502,390
Total	$91,703,903	Total	$66,692,292
Total, 1869	87,628,760	Total, 1869	66,149,377

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		March 13, '69.
American Gold	113¾@110¾@114¼@111⅛@112⅝	131¼
Old U. S. 5-20, 1862	112@110	119¾
Consolidated 5-20s	110¼@107¾@109⅛	113⅛
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	107⅛@105	105⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	95⅞@97¼	....
N. Y. Cen. and Hudson Scrip	93¾@95	....
Rock Island	120@118⅛	128¾
Lake Shore	87⅛@86⅝	97⅝
Northwestern	73¼@70⅝@71⅛	81⅝
Reading	97⅛@97⅛	91⅝
Northwestern Preferred	88⅛@86⅝	91⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅛@29¼	33
Pacific Mail	38⅛@36¼	90⅝
St. Paul Preferred	76⅛@74⅛	79⅝
St. Paul Common	63⅛@61¼	68
New Tennessee 6s	45⅞@51⅞@50⅛	65⅛
Old North Carolina 6s	45⅛@47⅛	57
Old Virginia 6s	70@75@71⅛	63⅛
New-Jersey Central	103⅞@103¼	110⅝

The sales of Gold early Saturday were 1@1½ per cent. lower than the late quotation on Friday. The cheapest sales were at 111⅜@111½, from which there was a subsequent reaction to 112½@112⅝ per cent. The passage through the Senate of the Funding Bill was at first quoted against both Gold and the 5-20 Public Funds, but on a discussion on the Street of the shape of the measure as it goes to the House of Representatives, and the extreme improbability of its passing that body without radical alterations, the market advanced. The 1867s, which left off 110@110⅛ on Friday, and had declined to 108⅞@109, closed 109⅜@109½ per cent. Money was easy and the Foreign Exchanges weak on the basis of 108@108¼ on London. The Bank return shows a decrease of $3,247,116 on the general line of Deposits, of which $2,499,358 is in Gold and $763,929 in Greenbacks. The Loans are $493,609 lower than last Monday. The Treasury received for Gold Customs during the week $2,731,809, and paid out $502,390 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

The Railway speculation was generally weaker than on Friday, influenced partly by a sudden heavy decline in North-west Common Stock, the cause of which was variously attributed to rumors of a further issue of Convertible Bonds by the Directors and of the purpose of the present Board to classify their members so that only a minority can be displaced at the next June election. It is not certain that all the legislation necessary to this step has yet been obtained in the States of Wisconsin and Illinois, but it is scarcely doubted that it can be had if necessary. The Common Stock sold down to 70¾ and then up to 71½ ₱ cent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. Gold was up to 112⅝ ₱ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MARCH 12.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106⅛	106
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛	110
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅛	109½
American Gold Coin	113⅝	112⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	51⅛	50½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97¼	97⅛
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Cert's	95⅛	95
Reading Railroad	97	97⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	119	118⅝
Northwestern Common	72⅝	71⅛
Northwestern Preferred	87⅛	86⅞
Pacific Mail Company	37	36⅛
St. Paul Preferred	75⅛	74⅛
St. Paul Common	62⅛	61⅛
Lake Shore	86⅛	86⅝
Erie	25	24⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅝	29⅛
New-Jersey Central	103½	103⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	113⅜	5-20 reg., 1867	108⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	114⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	109⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	110	5-20 reg., 1868	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	109⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	109⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	109⅛	10-40 reg.	105
5-20 reg., n. i., 1865	107⅛	10-40 coup.	105⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	108⅛	6s currency	112⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex c.	60	Connecticut 6s	100
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	50½	Rhode Island 6s	100
Virginia 6s, ex c.	71½	Alabama 8s	98¼
Virginia 6s, n. bds.	70	Alabama 5s	97½
Georgia 6s	84	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1881	100
Georgia 7s, n. bds.	92½	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1886	103¼
N. Carolina 6s	47¼	Kentucky 6s	95
N. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	22½	Ill. Canal bds., 1870	100
S. Carolina 6s	89	Ill. Coup. 6s, 1877	100
S. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	82½	Ill. Coup. 6s, 1879	100
S. Car. 6s, Apl. & Oct.	84½	Illinois War Loan	100
Missouri 6s	93	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	96
Mo. H. & St. Jo. is.	93	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1878	95
Louisiana 6s	75½	N. Y. Reg. Bty. L.	109
Louisiana 6s, n. bds.	70	N. Y. Coup. Bty. L.	109
Louisiana 6s, L. bds.	73	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., 1870	104
Louisiana 8s, L. bds.	84½	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., 1874	103

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	Gal. & Chic. 2d	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90	Chic. & R. I. 1st	100½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	97⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88	Morris & Essex 1st	101½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Morris & Essex 2d	95
Erie 1st Ext.	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101¼
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	92	N. J. Cen. 2d	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	88	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	97
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	87½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	94
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	82	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	94
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	89½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	90
Harlem 1st	103	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	75
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	118	Chic. & Alton 1st	102½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	97	Chic. & Alton Inc	97
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	100	Ohio & Miss. 1st	96
Cen. Pac. Bonds	94	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	83¾
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	85¾	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	95
Alton & T. H. 1st	95½	Penin. R. R. Bonds	90
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	82½	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	87
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	80	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	103½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	91¼
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.	91	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93¾
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	90	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	89
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts	108½	Mil. & St. P. 2d	85
Del., L. & West. 1st	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st	89½
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	93	Chic. & Mil. 1st	92
Tol. & Wab. 2d	84	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	83¾
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	77	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	58
Tol., W. & W. C. C. S. F.	78½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Gt. West. 1st, '68	100	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	81½
Gt. West. 2d, '92	79½	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	78
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	80		

And the following for the City Bank Shares and Miscellaneous Stocks:

New-York	138	Continental	98
Manhattan	140	Marine	150
Merchants'	124	Commonwealth	112
Mechanics'	139	Importers' & Traders'	140
Union	133	Park	168
America	145	Manf's & Merchants'	98
Phenix	108	Central National	110½
Greenwich	238	Fourth National	104½
Mech's' & Traders'	125	Ninth National	110
Merchants' Exch'ge	104	Tenth National	105
Leather Manufact'rs'	190	Oriental	150½
Seventh Ward	105	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	112½
State of New-York	108	Del. & Hudson Canal	118½
Commerce	122	Cumberland Coal Pr.	28
Ocean	91	Canton Co., Baltimore	60½
Mercantile	115	Western Union Tel.	33½
American Exchange	114½	Quicksilver Mining	11½
Chatham	167	Mariposa Mining	8
Bank of the Republic	115	Mariposa Preferred	18½
Bank of N. America	104	Mariposa Trust Cert.	49½
Hanover	106	Boston Water Power	17½
Irving	116	Adams Express	62
Metropolitan	140	Wells, Fargo Express	20½
Grocers'	115	American Express	38
East River	105	United States Ex.	49½
Market	120	Merchants' Union Ex.	6
Nassau	107	Pacific Mail	36½
Corn Exchange	125		

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 12.

General balance yesterday	$81,441,488 56
Gold receipts	746,771 91
Payments	1,830,057 96
Gold balance	74,558,148 79
Currency receipts	772,678 75
Currency payments	474,170 19
Currency balance	5,133,473 28
General balance	80,851,739 68
Customs included in gold receipts	445,000 00
Canceled gold certificates to Washington	1,562,000 00

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the MIDLAND RAILROAD continue to meet with much favor from investors. The issue up to the present time is nearly exhausted. What remain are still offered at par and accrued interest in currency.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE Gold Bonds of the Chicago and Southwestern Railway Company, indorsed in currency by the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, for sale at 97 and accrued interest. Pamphlets, with full particulars furnished by FRANK & GANS, No. 14 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NO SAFER OR BETTER INVESTMENT THAN THE FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA at 95, Free from Tax.

This railroad runs 234 miles north and south through the finest and most thickly settled portion of the magnificent State of Iowa, and is the only link wanting to connect the railway centers at St. Louis and St. Paul by an unbroken line, 147 miles shorter than any existing route. Forty-six miles are already completed and nearly 100 miles more are graded.

The amount of Bonds to be issued is but $16,000 per mile, or less than four millions in all,

OF WHICH OVER ONE MILLION HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.

We believe there will be no more favorable time to sell Governments, and buy ready first-class railroad securities—such as these—than the present.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers as a thoroughly safe as well as profitable investment.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st.

Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained and subscriptions will be received at the Company's Offices, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York; at offices of Jay Cooke & Co., New-York, Philadelphia and Washington; the Bank of North America, and banking houses of Howes & Macy, New-York; and at banking house of E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 12, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	38	Petroleum, Ref., bbls.	753
Beeswax, pkgs.	1	Pork, bbls.	1,732
Cotton, bales	1,724	Beef, pkgs.	885
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	67	Cut Meats, pkgs.	3,050
Eggs, bbls.	369	Lard, pkgs.	334
Flour, bbls.	6,983	Lard, kegs	423
Corn Meal, bbls.	1,300	Butter, pkgs.	674
Corn Meal, bags	1,75	Cheese, boxes	496
Wheat, bushels	33,760	Tallow, pkgs.	39
Corn, bushels	10,308	Oil-Cake, pkgs.	440
Malt, bushels	11,300	Rice, pkgs.	30
Barley, bushels	4,050	Starch, boxes	500
Oats, bushels	8,452	Syrup, hhds & bbls.	600
Beans, bushels	264	Tobacco, hhds.	41
Peas, bushels	3,308	Tobacco, bales	6
Hops, bales	281	Whisky, bbls.	641
Hides, bdls.	703	Wool, bales	116
Leather, sides	5,080		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of London*, for Liverpool—55,069 lbs. Tallow, 378,105 lbs. Bacon, 673 bales Cotton, 4 bbls. Ore, 100 bbls. Pork, 957 bbls. Resin, 18,150 lbs. Hams, 2 bbls. Bladders, 185,679 lbs. Cheese, 10 cs. Flannel, 597 bags Cotton Seed, 17,410 lbs. Lard, 62 pks. Sewing Machines, 160 cs. Guns.

By the steamer *France*, for Liverpool—2,561 bales Cotton, 156 bbls. Pork, 43 bbls. Seal Oil, 22 hhds. Whalefoots, 511 pks. Rubber, 170,277 lbs. Tallow, 5 cases Handkerchiefs, 55 cases Tobacco, 23,290 bushels Wheat, 120 bbls. Ore, 200 bbls. Resin, 1,116 Hides, 173,437 lbs. Bacon, 42,194 lbs. Lard, 18,520 lbs. Cheese, 7 cases Sewing Machines.

By the steamer *Paraguay*, for London—10 cases Casings, 793 bales Hops, 26 pkgs. Drugs, 200 boxes Prepared Corn, 50 boxes Tobacco, 16 hhds. Tobacco, 4 boxes Hardware, 332 cases Sewing Machines, 3 bbls. Beans, 28,000 lbs. Cheese, 43 cases Canned Goods, 41,500 bushels Wheat, 22 cases Shells.

By the ship *Sir Robert Peel*, for London—1,352 bbls. Resin, 39 pkgs. Hardware, 23 hhds. Tobacco, 206 bbls. Oxide Zinc, 95,274 lbs. Bacon, 25 bbls. Maizena, 450 boxes Prepared Corn, 76 cases Sewing Machines, 3,000 Staves, 89 cakes Scraps, 117 boxes Clocks, 10,974 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 19 pkgs. Drugs, 341,145 lbs. Oil Cake.

By the steamer *Weser*, for Bremen—1,517 bales Cotton, 4 cases Oil Peppermint, 180 bales Dry Hides, 17,230 lbs. Cheese, 24 cases Clocks, 174 bales Tobacco, 12 cases Tobacco, 36 cases Machinery, 1 Piano, 88 boxes Bacon, 25 bbls. Pork, 92 cases Cedar Wood, 20 boxes Skins, 622 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Louisa Poll*, for Stettin—4,042 bbls. Resin.

By the ship *Herschel*, for Hamburg—2,200 boxes Extract Logwood, 10 bdls. shooks, 445 logs Mahogany, 636 tons Logwood, 135 cases Clocks.

By the bark *Viringen*, for Rotterdam—2,100 boxes Extract Logwood, 55 cases Quercitron, 2,790 bbls. Resin, 37,000 Staves, 110 cases Champagne, 478 logs Cedar Wood.

By the bark *Volunteer*, for Gibraltar—7,500 casks Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Emelia Celestina*, for Naples—1,178 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 36 casks Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been in light request at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been held with confidence, but has been without activity. We quote: Java at 20c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18¾c.; Rio, 9¼c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16¼c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14¼c.@18¼c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17¼c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¾c.@10¼c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet and quoted heavy since our last. Sales have been reported of only 1,227 bales for early delivery, (of which 361 bales were to arrive,) including 742 bales to shippers and 480 bales to spinners. Also, 2,000 bales for forward delivery, including 350 bales, basis Low Middling, for March, at 20c.@20⅛c.; 750 bales do., April, at 19¾c.@20c.; 400 bales do., May, 19¾c.@19⅞c.; 300 bales do., June, 19⅞c.@19⅞c.; 200 bales do., July, 19¾c. Of the week's business Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this morning, remark as follows: "Our market for the week has been heavy and declining, closing weak with quotations barely maintained. The supply of Cotton offering on the market is small. The total sales for the week have been 22,652 bales, including 16,410 bales to exporters, 3,556 bales to spinners, 807 bales to speculators, and 1,979 bales in transit. The market for future delivery has been active, closing quiet at 20¼c. for March, 19⅞c. for April and May, 19¾c. for June and July. The sales on basis Low Middling have been, for March, 2,000 bales at 20⅛c.@21⅛c.; for April, 7,550 bales at 19⅞c.@21c.; for May, 5,750 bales at 19⅞c.@21c.; for June, 10,000 bales at 19⅞c.@21⅛c.; for July, 1,950 bales at 19⅞c.@20⅛c. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 11,734 bales; to Havre, 784 bales; to Bremen, 2,580 bales; to Hamburg, 642 bales; total, 17,750 bales. The total exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 51,299 bales; to the Continent, 28,968 bales; total, 80,267 bales. The receipts at the ports continue heavy, and but few now estimate that the total amount of the crop is to be less than 3,000,000 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17¼	17⅜	17⅜	18
Good Ordinary	19	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
Low Middling	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜	21
Middling	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜	22
Good Middling	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜	24

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	11,216
Receipts last week	13,133
Receipts the preceding week	13,232
Receipts since Sept. 1	498,568
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	4,751
Exports since Sept. 1	237,266
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	67,500

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	2,221,600
Receipts same time in 1868-69	1,689,400
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,200,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,292
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	1,326,650
Exports same time 1868-69	915,325
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,643
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the ports, latest dates	531,600
Estimated stock at ports same time in 1869	387,450
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,090
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Crop of 1868-69	2,000,557
Crop of 1867-68	2,430,835
Crop of 1866-67	1,951,286

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the two last Cotton years, have been as follows:

Bales for the week ending	1867-68.		1868-69.		1869-70.	
	Rec'ts.	Ex'ts.	Rec'ts.	Ex'ts.	Rec'ts.	Ex'ts.
Sept. 5	4,523	1,268	4,150	2,500	3,432	1,353
Sept. 12	5,900	2,378	11,384	1,375	11,206	1,236
Sept. 19	8,170	1,848	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,337
Sept. 26	12,826	1,433	28,311	4,702	48,341	4,979
Oct. 3	18,073	1,441	34,789	8,874	54,628	9,813
Oct. 10	24,364	2,556	44,066	16,846	59,330	20,506
Oct. 17	31,714	5,691	52,522	16,647	67,555	34,916
Oct. 24	34,040	12,299	57,609	14,597	77,383	34,953
Oct. 31	45,396	7,891	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,269
Nov. 7	61,597	29,076	74,256	36,159	95,266	35,989
Nov. 14	59,445	30,032	72,360	45,272	93,045	55,858
Nov. 21	78,228	27,195	72,648	48,233	90,036	46,808
Nov. 28	84,872	44,216	74,549	51,310	85,239	69,727
Dec. 5	78,746	55,365	89,922	64,010	99,767	73,079
Dec. 12	89,000	42,919	86,744	47,573	98,480	62,049
Dec. 19	104,855	68,930	80,012	51,424	111,010	64,801
Dec. 26	94,587	73,385	79,898	43,278	113,819	69,304
Jan. 2	90,962	60,942	85,449	71,173	109,577	55,927
Jan. 9	79,450	47,882	65,747	41,860	101,630	47,417
Jan. 16	76,868	70,366	72,256	37,445	88,743	42,431
Jan. 23	88,028	67,524	80,783	33,109	95,399	50,625
Jan. 30	82,866	64,859	85,905	22,730	109,208	55,915
Feb. 6	90,579	62,908	84,858	21,277	108,739	58,559
Feb. 13	94,254	59,445	66,799	28,985	97,568	71,547
Feb. 20	89,873	63,724	73,432	20,420	64,524	62,768
Feb. 27	90,846	66,952	58,009	58,663	80,747	71,507
March 5	77,451	55,635	41,688	18,298	74,620	56,891
March 12	65,082	73,973	38,787	21,842	67,925	76,577

Messrs. EASTON & CO. have favored us with the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	37,090	238,634	24,144	19,609
Mobile	4,477	75,663	....	....
Galveston	5,302	45,022	3,519	3,488
Florida	51	....	....	....
Savannah	7,796	63,793	3,645	1,615
Charleston	2,610	23,480	....	560
New-York	6,354	67,000	11,734	4,016
Boston, Philada. and Baltimore	3,245	20,000	1,507	2,770
Total this week	67,925	531,597	44,519	32,058
Prev. reported	2,153,682	....	845,193	404,866
Total since Sept. 1, 1869	2,221,607	531,597	889,712	436,924
Same time last year	1,689,379	387,446	608,121	307,215

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool	371,000	263,540
Afloat from India	85,000	172,000
Afloat from America	313,000	163,607
Stock in London	69,000	95,519
Afloat for London	35,000	54,000
Stock in Havre	74,080	59,579
Afloat for Havre	38,313	19,389
Stock in Bremen	6,563	5,057
Afloat for Bremen	23,367	11,103
Stock in United States ports	531,597	387,446
Stock in the interior towns	101,905	88,820
Total	1,548,825	1,339,737
Excess in visible supply		209,088

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills now, 40,000 bales; same time 1869, 70,000 bales. Middling Orleans now, 11¾d.@11⅞d.; then, 12¼d.@12½d.

Stock in the Interior Towns, March 11.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	12,250	10,130
Columbus, Ga.	12,900	14,300
Macon, Ga.	15,800	8,636
Selma, Ala.	6,500	6,300
Montgomery	1[illegible]460	7,175
Memphis, Tenn.	27,288	36,277
Nashville, Tenn.	5,699	6,303
Total	101,905	88,820

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand, and generally quoted weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,100 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 45@$4 75; very inferior to good Extra State at $4 75@$5 05; good to choice Spring Extra, $5 05@$5 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 30 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 45@$4 75
Extra State	4 75@5 75
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	4 65@7 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop shipping brands	4 85@5 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 35@7 25
Extra City, shipping	4 85@5 90
Extra Genesee	5 75@7 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 50@9 25

Southern Flour has been in request at steady prices; sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $5 85@$6 45 for poor to good Ordinary, and $6 45@$9 75 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for at $4 30@$5 50 for Inferior to Choice ₱ bbl.: sales, 250 bbls. Corn Meal has been quiet, since our last, at $4 25@$4 50 for Western; $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey; $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 280 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in request at from $2 45@$2 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—There has been very little call for any description of Wheat to-day, and prices, though quoted about steady for desirable lots, have been more or less nominal, as the dealings have been mainly in parts of loads. Sales have been reported of 34,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 42@$1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 25@$1 30, chiefly at $1 28 for Amber; No. 1 Spring on private terms; No. 2 Spring at $1 13@$1 19 for Chicago and Milwaukee, the latter rate for very choice, delivered, for milling; No. 3 Spring at $1 02½@$1 05; White Genesee at $1 50@$1 65; Red Amber State at $1 25@$1 28 ₱ bushel. Corn has been depressed and lower, on a light business. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 31,000 bushels at $1@$1 04½ (nominally) for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 90c.@96c. for New Mixed Western; 98c.@$1 01 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania and Southern; $1 02@$1 03 for White Western and Southern; 80c.@90c. for unsound Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and somewhat nominal at 85c.@95c. for Jersey and Western, $1@$1 05 for State, the latter rate for very choice, ₱ bushel. Barley has been quiet and irregular in price. Sales have been confined to small lots of State, chiefly two rowed, at from 75c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been very dull, and nearly nominal in price. Oats have been in quite moderate request at easier and drooping prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 35,000 bushels, in lots, at 51c.@54c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 60c.@61c. for car lots of Ohio; 59c.@61½c. for State, from track and delivered; 55c.@58c. for Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 23,290 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 2,000 bbls. Flour, and 52,474 bushels Wheat for London.

HAY—Bale Hay has been salable and steady at 90c.@$1 for shipping, and $1 05@$1 20 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 27,052 Hides, and 45 bales do.; sales, 89,610 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 7,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, (part to arrive,) 21½@22 lbs., 22¾c.@23c., gold, selected; 2,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 22 lbs., 20½c., gold, as they run; 15,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Army, 22 lbs., private terms; 19,400 Dry Entre Rios, (part to arrive,) 21@22½ lbs., 22½c.@23c., gold, selected; 1,050 Dry Entre Rios, Kips, (to arrive,) 10@11½ lbs., 2[illegible]c., gold, selected; 12,300 Dry Montevideo, (to arrive,) 20½@22 lbs., 22c.@22¾c., gold, selected; 300 Dry Montevideo, Seconds, (to arrive,) 22 lbs., 19½c., gold, as they run; 2,760 Dry Montevideo, Kips, 10 lbs., 28c., gold, selected; 8,000 Dry Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 20@20½ lbs., 22½c.@22¾c., gold, selected; 2,100 Dry California, 23 lbs., 21¾c.@22c., gold, selected; 900 Dry California Kips, 14 lbs., private terms; 350 Dry Orinoco, 24 lbs., private terms; 2,900 Dry San Juan, 20@22 lbs., 18¼c., gold, as they run; 4,000 Dry Central American, part to arrive, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Bogota, 20@22 lbs., private terms; 400 Dry West India, 17 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Matamoras, 25 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Dry Mexican Kip, 12 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry Texas, 24 lbs., 19¾c.@20¾c., currency, as they run; 3,000 Wet Salted Texas, 70@80 lbs., 9c.@10c., as they run; 700 Wet Salted Savannah, 48 lbs., 9c., currency, as they run; 1,150 City Slaughter, 75 lbs., 9¾c.@10c., currency, selected. The stock on hand is 6,250 Hides and 620 bales, (same time last year, 17,400 Hides,) as follows: 800 Dry Bogota, &c., 950 Dry Maracaibo, 3,500 Dry and Salted Texas, &c., 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 620 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—The market has been quiet for all kinds on the basis of our quotations: New-York at 18c.@25c.; Eastern at 14c.@21c.; Ohio at 13c.@20c.; Michigan at 13c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 10c.@23c.; Yearlings at 4c.@8c.; Old Olds at 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 281 bales; exports, 793 bales.

MOLASSES—No important transactions have been reported to-day; prices remain about as before quoted for all kinds, including Old and New Crop Porto Rico, 40c.@65c.; Old and New Cuba, 26c.@50c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@84c. ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	26c.@28c.	32c.@35c.
Cuba, Clayed	28c.@30c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	— @ —	40c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	— @ —	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	38c.@50c.	50c.@55c.
English Islands	— @ —	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	— @ —	60c.@79c.

OILS—There has been a very limited trade reported in most descriptions at drooping prices. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.@80c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 30; Red Oil at 80c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@98c., in casks and bbls., as the extreme for round and job lots; Olive Oil at $1 37½@$1 40; Menhaden at 65c.@65c.; Spermaceti at 35c.@35½c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1 02½ ₱ gallon; Cotton Seed Oil, Crude, 60c.; Southern Yellow, 65c.; Refined Yellow, 70c.@77½c.; White, 85c.@92½c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM.—Crude has been in moderate request on the basis of 15c.@15¼c. in bulk, with sales reported of about 500 bbls.; 19¾c.@20c. in shipping order here with sales reported of 4,500 bbls., and nominally 19c.@19½c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, and 11¾c. in bulk at Pittsburg, at which 240 bbls. were placed, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls.; in Philadelphia 860 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has attracted less attention at about previous figures. Sales have been reported here of 5,000 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 27c. ₱ gallon. Also at Philadelphia 1,000 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 26⅝c.@26¾c.; 1,000 bbls. do., for April, at 27¼c.; and 1,000 bbls. do., September and October delivery, at 30c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 753 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,850 bbls. The export clearances have been 1,176 bbls. and 8,182 cases. Refined Oils in cases continue in quite moderate request at 34c.@35c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been in demand at 10c. in bbls., and 15c.@15¼c. in cases, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after and quoted lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 370 bbls., in lots, at $25 87½@$26 25, chiefly at $26, for New Mess; $25 25@$25 50 for Thin and Medium Mess; $22@$22 50 for Prime Mess, and $20 50@$21 for Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also, 750 bbls. Mess, including seller May, at $26 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue dull and nominal at 11c.@11¼c. for Western, and 11¾c.@12c. for City, ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in request at former rates; sales have been reported of 150 pks. at 10½c.@12c. for Shoulders, and 13½c.@15c. for Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been quiet but steady; sales equal to 110 boxes, including Cumberland at equal to 13c.; Short Rib at 14c.@14½c., ₱ lb. Lard has been less active, and quoted rather lower, especially for forward delivery; sales have been reported since our last of 550 tierces and bbls. in lots, at from 13¼c.@15½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle rendered, chiefly 14c.@14¼c. for City, and 14⅛c.@14½c. for fair to prime steam, ₱ lb. Also, 1,750 tierces prime Steam, including seller March, April, May and June, at 14⅛c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in fair request and steady in price; sales have been reported at 165 bbls., at $9@$14 for Plain Mess; and $13@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been quiet since our last, including New Prime Mess at from $24@$27, and Indian Mess at $27@$31 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been in good demand at from $28@$32 ₱ bbl.; sales, 125 bbls. Butter is in some request, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@38c.; Fancy, 40c.@42c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 18c.@32 ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 674 pkgs. Cheese continues quite dull at from 6c.@16½c., as the extreme for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 496 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

Extra State, firkins, ₱ lb.	34@35
Good to fine State, firkins, ₱ lb.	32@33
Fair to good State, firkins, ₱ lb.	28@31
Common State, firkins, ₱ lb.	25@27
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	40@42
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	35@37
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	32@35
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	25@28
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ₱ lb.	25@30
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ₱ lb.	20@25
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ₱ lb.	20@25
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ₱ lb.	19@22
Fair Western, firkins, ₱ lb.	15@18
Good to prime State Rolls, ₱ lb.	25@28
Good to prime Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	22@25
Common State and Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	16@17
Canada Dairy Packed, ₱ lb.	23@25
Canada Common and Store Packed, ₱ lb.	15@18

CHEESE.

Extra State Factories, ₱ lb.	16@16½
Fine State Factories, ₱ lb.	15@16
Fair to good State Factories, ₱ lb.	14@15
Extra State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	15@16½
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	14@17
Good to extra Pine Apple, New-York, ₱ lb.	26@27
Good to extra Pine Apple, Connecticut, ₱ lb.	26@28
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ₱ lb.	20@35
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ₱ lb.	16@18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ₱ lb.	6@12

SKINS—Deer have been quoted rather cheaper in currency values on moderate sales, including 28,000 lbs. Porto Cabello, 5,000 lbs. Central American, and 3,000 lbs. Para on private terms. Receipts, 83 bales from San Juan, and 8 bales from New-Orleans. We quote: Honduras, *Deer*, 40c.; San Juan, 38c.@40c.; Bolivar, 30c.@31c.; Sisal, 42c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.; Chagres, 46c.; Porto Cabello, 31c.@33c.; Para, 47c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 27c.@30c., currency. Goat have been steady, with sales reported of 100 bales Mexican, 33 do. Patah, 19 do. Sandwich Islands, and 37 do. Texas on private terms. Receipts are, 340 bales Curacao, 35 bales from Calcutta, and 14 bales from New-Orleans. We quote: Tampico, *Goat*, 50c.@52½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52½c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@50c.; Payta, 46c.@48c.; Curacoa, 46c.@48c.; Cape, 40c.@45c.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 45c.@50c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been in more demand, mainly for refining purposes, at about previous prices. Sales, since our last, of 1,566 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 8¾c.@10¼c., chiefly at 9¼c.@9 9-16c.; and 100 boxes Havana at 9c. ₱ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades of old crop Cuba at 9¼c.@9⅝c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 9¾c.@10¼c.; very good to choice grocery grades at 10½c.@10¾c., ₱ lb. New crop Cuba about ¼c. ₱ lb. off these figures. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9½c.@11¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been moderately inquired for, but at easier prices, ranging from 11¾c.@12¼c., as the extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 85,000 lbs. Tallow at 9c.@9⅛c.; also 31,000 lbs. Stearine at 13⅛c.@14¼c.; and 24,300 lbs. Grease at 8c.@11¼c.

WHISKY—Continues quiet and depressed; sales 170 bbls., in lots, at 95c.@96c., chiefly at 95½c., ₱ gallon; receipts, 641 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet since our last, though rates have favored shippers. For Liverpool, there were taken 200 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d. for compressed; 400 bales do., uncompressed, on private terms; 70 hhds. Tallow, part at 30s.@32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Wheat, by steamer, there were bids of 4d., with 5d. asked. For London, 1,750 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 2½d.@[illegible] ₱ bbl. For Bremen, 500 bales Cotton, by sail, at ½c. gold, ₱ lb., and a North German ship with 7,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO, (English Opera.) Leading characters by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Miss Hersee, Mrs. Seguin, &c.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway and 13th-st.
LOST AT SEA. Leading characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Miss Germon, Miss Henriques, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
INNISFALLEN. Leading Characters by Messrs. Williams, Thorne, Studley and Mrs. Williams.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
CASTLE OF FORREMAN, and KING AND DESERTER.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
LE PETIT FAUST, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The fatal duel between the Duc DE MONTPENSIER and Prince HENRI DE BOURBON, was fought within seven miles of the walls of Madrid. The first fire was exchanged at ten paces without effect. At seven paces the Prince, who had won the privilege of firing first, missed the Duc, and the latter shot him through the head. He expired in a few moments. The Duc has taken upon himself the support of the family of the Prince, who is represented to have died poor. The quarrel grew out of a political letter written by the Prince to the friends of the Duc....Carlists are reported to be entering Spain notwithstanding the vigilance on both sides of the frontier. An inquiry in the Cortes on Saturday as to the truth of a statement that Gen. PRIM had made overtures for the sale of Cuba to the United States, elicited a denial from the Minister. In answer to another relating to the extension of political privileges to Cuba, it was replied that the time had not yet arrived, and the troubles in the island had not ended....The death of Count MONTALEMBERT is announced by telegraph from Paris. He was in his sixtieth year....The Ex-Queen of Spain and her husband, Don FRANCISCO D'ASSIS, have agreed to lay their difficulties before a tribunal, to be composed of five persons, one of whom is to be JULES FAVRE....An explanation is soon to be made by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the demand for representation was not on account of the dogma of infallibility, but because the *schema* seemed to involve the relations of Church and State. The French troops in Rome are designed to protect the territorial rights and not the religious claims of the Holy See. The London journals regard the French note to Rome as a diplomatic error, made by OLLIVIER, acting under the advice of JULES FAVRE. A bill is in preparation by the Cabinet to enforce the laws in Ireland. It will empower the Lord Lieutenant to proclaim districts in disturbance, within which extraordinary powers are to be granted to Magistrates after the proclamation. In certain cases Police and jury trials will be dispensed with.

GENERAL.

Havana advices are to the effect that Gen. GOICOURIA, and some of his followers, have escaped from Camaguey and have gone towards Las Tunas. One hundred insurgents are reported to have been killed recently in the vicinity of Trinidad. A Judge in the city, having, as it is claimed, illegally released the Masons who were imprisoned, has been placed by Captain-General DE RODAS in the *Moro Castle*, and the Masons have been ordered to report themselves, as under arrest, at the City Jail.

Admiral POOR, writing from Cape Haytien Feb. 12, notifies the Navy Department of his arrival at that port, and of an interview with the Provisional Government, in which he stated that while negotiations were pending between this country and San Domingo, the United States was determined to prevent any interference on the part of Hayti or of any other Government with the Dominicans. The Haytien authorities are reported to be displeased with what they consider a menace on the part of our Government accompanied with force.

Advices from New-Mexico represent the Indians as quiet. Some of them accepted the farming implements distributed by the agents, but others declined because there were not enough to make each man a present, and dissatisfaction would follow.

Some of the Texas indemnity bonds, indorsed by the United States, have been permitted to go to protest on the ground that by the decision in the case of "Texas *vs.* WHITE and CHILES," they are not negotiable, and will be paid in Texas.

Twelve thousand dollars were stolen from the Albany City Bank on Saturday, which the owner had left on a desk for a moment, while he stepped into another room. Information of the robbery was immediately given to a detective officer, who soon after arrested two men from Greenbush and recovered the money.

Among our law reports, this morning, will be found District Attorney PIERREPONT's argument in full in advocacy of the admission in evidence in the Fullerton case of BELKNAP's letter, in which mention is made of FULLERTON's alleged complicity with him in certain black-mailing operations.

The old Sixth Massachusetts Regiment will this year celebrate the anniversary of its passage through Baltimore, Md., (April 19, 1861,) at Worcester, as one company of the regiment was from that city.

Fifteen hundred bills and joint resolutions have been introduced in both branches of Congress up to the present time.

The citizens of San Francisco are getting up a memorial to Congress to subsidize a steamship line between that city and Australia.

The passengers of the wrecked steamer *Eagle* arrived at Norfolk, Va., on Wednesday night. Two wrecking tugs have gone to Body Island to the assistance of the vessel, and it is hoped that she will be taken off the bar and saved. The personal effects of the passengers and $200,000 in gold, were safely landed at the time they were put on shore.

The new postage stamps will probably be ready for circulation about the 1st of April.

A second mortgage of $15,000,000 was authorized to be placed upon the property of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company on Saturday, at a meeting of the stockholders held at Boston.

Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, has called on the President for military assistance in keeping the peace in Allemance County, which he has proclaimed in insurrection against the State.

The telegraphic news this morning contains accounts of the extent and character of the snow storm of Saturday night and Sunday. The roof of the east wing of the Court-house at Chicago fell in Saturday night from the weight of snow upon it. No lives were lost.

The three Republican State Committees of Virginia held a Conference in Richmond on Saturday, and arranged for the holding of a convention, for the purpose of reorganizing the party, on the 6th day of April.

The President has approved the joint resolution providing for the transfer to the National Asylum of the fund for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers.

Two desperadoes, F. WARD and JAMES BALES, who had committed two robberies at North Platte, Neb., and almost killed one of their victims, were seized yesterday by a mob and hanged.

Mr. OLIVER TRACY, agent of the West Buxton Woolen Mills, was killed, and Mr. JNO. J. SAWYER, of Buxton, fatally injured, on Saturday at Saco, Me., while crossing the track of the Boston and Portland Railroad in a sleigh, being struck by the engine of a passing train.

Fifty thousand cigars and a large amount of whisky were seized in Fredericksburg, on Friday, for a violation of the Revenue laws.

General SHERIDAN, in a general order, announces to his command the complete success of Col. BAKER against a band of Piegan Indians. He says the proximity of these Indians to the British frontier has enabled them to commit murders and robberies with impunity.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. MORRIS S. MILLER, Deputy Quartermaster-General of the army, died suddenly at New-Orleans on Friday, aged fifty-five years. SAMUEL F. WILSON, one of the editors and proprietors of the *Picayune*, died in in the same city on Saturday, at the age of sixty-five.

RICE & SAWYER's shoe manufactory, and some other buildings, located at Danvers, Mass., were destroyed by fire on F iday night. Loss $10,000.

A Jackson (Miss.) dispatch says E. M. YERGER escaped from the jail there at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. A bill before the Legislature affecting hearings under the writ of *habeas corpus* is said to have led to his escape.

The Funding Bill Unacceptable to the Country.

The Funding bill, as it passed the Senate, is not received with much favor in Wall-street, nor is it likely to be acceptable to the country at large, unless very materially changed in the House of Representatives. The objectionable features relate to the variety of new bonds proposed to be created; to the large annual and perpetual appropriation of one hundred and fifty millions for gold interest and payment of principal; to the increase of the permanent gold bearing debt by funding the greenbacks, and to the substitution of a further issue of national bank notes for greenbacks, to be canceled at the same time. These are the popular exceptions to the bill. The national bank people make the further objection that they ought not to be compelled to substitute 4 and 5 per cents for their present 6 per cent. securities, without being relieved of the present tax of one per cent. per annum on their circulation.

It seems probable that the bill, after its reference by the House of Representatives to the Committee of Ways and Means or the Committee on Banking and Currency, will not be heard of again for several weeks, and it would therefore be folly for the trading or banking community to pause in their business movements on account of this measure. We have not the slightest belief that any thing will be ultimately done by Congress, in the present temper of the House of Representatives, to sanction the contraction of the currency, or to precipitate specie payments upon the Treasury or the national banks' before they are fully prepared to make such a measure easy to the public, and entirely successful, beyond the possibility of a reasonable doubt, to themselves.

The purpose and views of President GRANT about reducing the annual charge upon the public debt, so as to authorize a liberal reduction of taxation, are directly postponed, if not wholly defeated, by this measure. He would reduce the gold interest on the debt below one hundred millions, leaving a margin on that sum almost if not quite equal, to an annual sinking fund which would extinguish the new stocks about to be created at low rates in less than forty years, Mr. SHERMAN, adhering to his own prepossessions against all sinking funds, would entail the heavy charge of $150,000,000 in gold per annum on the Customs revenues, for interest and in diminution of the principal. The annual difference to the tax payers is nearly equal to the sum which the President would relieve them of as soon as refunding at low rates of interest is an accomplished fact.

Aside from the head of the Administration, we are far from believing that the bill is left in an acceptable shape to the Secretary of the Treasury. He has not urged any new arrangement of the sinking fund policy, and least of all, one that would entail an annual charge for interest and principal calculated to defeat or indefinitely postpone all hope of lightening the burden of taxation. Nor can he really desire to call in our greenback legal tender circulation, floated free of cost to the Government, and to the entire acceptance of the country, beyond an amount that may seem to be needful when we more nearly approach the specie standard than we are likely to do at present. In the assumed event of specie payments, there would be no real necessity for the withdrawal of greenbacks beyond their return upon the Treasury for gold in the ordinary course of business. The fact is, they would then be equal to $300,000,000 or $350,000,000 of so much gold, and as an acceptable and most convenient substitute for gold in the receipts for Customs and internal taxes, the redemption of national bank notes, and the payments for interest on the public debt.

Coddling the Freedmen.

We trust that we fully appreciate the vast wrong which has hitherto been perpetrated upon the negro of the South through slavery, and that we recognise as clearly as possible the resulting obligation of the nation toward him. We admit that he is a ward of the Government, and that he should be treated in all respects as such—that the strong arm of the law should be thrown around him, to protect him in all his newly acquired rights and, if necessary, to aid him reasonably in his sharp social and political transition. But we would do all this discreetly, and in such a way as to encourage his self-assertion, and as speedily as possible to fit him for the industrial competitions which sooner or later he must encounter.

When emancipation was first bestowed upon him, the freedman was a legitimate object of public charity. He was dazed with sudden freedom, and without the knowledge or the means of support or self protection. His old master turned him adrift and made him worse than a pauper. In the emergency the Freedmen's Bureau was a beneficent and humane device. It came between the freedmen and starvation, and served to tide him over the interval of material prostration and stagnation of all enterprise at the South, which followed immediately after the war. In this helpless condition he needed to be treated as a child, and not only saved from death by disease and starvation, but to be taught that freedom was a different and a more exalted condition than pauperism.

Direct material aid from the Government could only be properly extended to the freedmen as a temporary expedient of mercy. Beyond that it became a curse, and it was very wisely withdrawn as speedily as possible. The greatest boon to be conferred upon the freedman was to educate him in the school of practical effort, to the standard of free labor, and to make him win his own bread, and exercise the providence which his former condition had almost obliterated from his nature. It was hard to learn, but once learned, it was the most substantial boon he could receive, simply because it put him, nearer than any thing else could, upon an economic equality with the whites.

A broad spirit of philanthropy, and a true regard for the permanent welfare of the freedmen, are in opposition to the spirit of coddling which occasionally crops out in Congress. All special legislation in their behalf—beyond the protection of their equal rights in all things before the law—is a mistaken kindness. It pauperizes and degrades them by paralyzing the truest and highest incentive to effort. As such we regard the bill recently introduced in Congress to distribute the public lands in the Southern States to the negro in sections of forty acres. The insuperable objection to the bill lies in its exclusive provision for negroes. We do not seriously object to the free donation of such small tracts for homesteads, under proper restrictions against speculation—although we incline to the opinion that a sale at the uniform rate of a dollar and a quarter an acre would be preferable—but we would make no limitation as to color. We would throw the land in question open to all alike. The "poor whites" are as worthy of consideration as the freedmen, and so are the emigrants from other countries.

By enlarging the scheme to this extent, the best interests of the freedmen would not only be more effectually served, but the solution of the great problem of Southern development would be expedited by multiplying the number of land proprietors, and ultimately breaking up the great estates out of which grew that spirit of aristocracy and caste which has been the bane of Southern civilization. Hence we say, "Stop coddling the negroes."

A Strange Affair.

Our readers must be familiar with the sight of "the Alexander Mystery" in our news columns, for it has appeared there at intervals for nearly two months past. The circumstances surrounding the case are in all respects mysterious and unusual. Let us briefly recall them to the attention of the public. JOHN ALEXANDER was a retired sea Captain, aged seventy-four, and worth, as some supposed, about $60,000. It was believed that he had this money invested in United States bonds, and that he kept the bonds suspended in two bags which hung round his neck. He had but one relative, a daughter named Mrs. BURKE, then resident in New-Orleans—the old man himself residing in this City, in a boarding house kept by Mr. and Mrs. GARDINER.

On the 26th of March, 1869, Capt. ALEXANDER died, and the physician who attended him (Dr. BROCKAWAY) gave a certificate to the effect that death resulted from old age and softening of the brain. The GARDINERS declared that the Captain had left eight thousand dollars in bonds to them, as a reward for their attentions to him in his illness. He had no other property. Mrs. BURKE was dissatisfied with their account of the circumstances attending her father's death, and demanded an inquiry. Coroner FLYNN accordingly ordered the body to be exhumed, and arrested Mr. and Mrs. GARDINER, and a servant girl named ROSE KING, pending the investigation.

The task of analyzing the contents of the dead man's stomach was intrusted to Dr. DOREMUS, and after an interval of about six weeks, the inquiry before the Coroner was resumed. Dr. DOREMUS testified that he could find no poison, or trace of poison, in the man's remains, and medical evidence was called to prove that softening of the brain, and nothing else, was the cause of death. No additional evidence whatever was brought against the GARDINERS. It seemed, therefore, that the charge against them had completely fallen to the ground: but, strange to say, the accused persons—both of them said to be advanced in years—were sent back to prison, and bail was refused.

We know that murderers caught red handed have found no difficulty in getting our Coroners to admit them to bail before now, and this rigorous treatment of two persons who were only arrested on mere suspicion, and against whom nothing has been proved, would alone justify our calling attention to the case. We may take it for granted that when the GARDINERS are restored to liberty, not much of their eight thousand dollars will be left. It is a most extraordinary feature in the case that ROSA KING, the servant who had assisted to wait on Mr. GARDINER, has disappeared. On Saturday Mrs. GARDINER made this statement: "If you will allow me to speak, I will state that ROSE told me, in the court-yard, that Dr. SHINE had discharged her." Dr. SHINE is the Deputy Coroner. Coroner FLYNN himself said to the counsel for the prisoners, who demanded their liberation on the ground that no poison had been found, "You have heard the Professor testify that there are many poisons that can be used and leave no trace, so your objection falls to the ground." Any man alive might be sent to the gallows on negative evidence of this kind. Coroner FLYNN says, in effect, "No poison was found, but still the GARDINERS may have used poison; therefore I will hold them in custody until they can prove their innocence." There is a strong flavor of the middle ages about this kind of justice. Coroner's Courts have often been the means of introducing curious precedents to our notice. What are we to think of this new one of Coroner FLYNN's? And now what is to be the next move in this most curious prosecution? What excuse is there for keeping in close confinement two persons whose innocence appears to be clearly established?

British Criticism and British Precedent.

The London *Times*, in supporting the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States,—that Congress had not the power to apply the provisions of this act to pre-existing debts,—suggests that individual foreign creditors of the respective States of the Union may now proceed in the United States Courts to enforce the collection of the difference between coin and paper on the payments of principal and interest accepted under protest. A party who accepts payment of a debt in bank notes, whether he protests or not, waives his right to any legal remedies. This is the law in England as well as here. But it is surprising that the *Times* should remain in ignorance of the specific provision of the national constitution, that no State shall be liable to suit in the Courts of the United States on the part of "citizens of another State, or citizens or subjects of any foreign State." This alone settles the question adversely to the proceedings suggested.

The London journal also runs into the common mistake of supposing that the Legal Tender act was intended to apply to the debts of individual States. It is mainly an interior arrangement, applicable to proceedings for the collection of individual and corporate debts. To plead a legal tender is part of the machinery of suits, and it is an error to suppose that this applies to the United States Government, or to States which cannot be sued. This error—due in great part to the loose phraseology of the act—constitutes the foundation of the repudiation doctrines lately put forth by the Democratic Convention of Indiana. The obligation of the Government and of the several States to pay their bonds in coin was unaffected wholly by the scope and effect of the act of Congress.

Lord ELDON, in his day a high authority, said in support of the English bill passed in 1811, which made it a misdemeanor to accept, under any device or contrivance, gold at more than its nominal value, or a note of the Bank of England at less, that although he had the care of over twenty-five millions of the property of His Majesty's subjects he had not been able to collect a debt in any thing but Bank of England notes since the passage of the act of 1797. This act prevented the arrest of debtors who could show that they had tendered such notes. Yet the *Times*, with this example before it of what is necessary in war, expects that the Courts of the United States shall, during the dangers, turmoils and political and financial disturbances of war, discredit the money of the Government and peril the issue of the conflict by compelling coin payments.

Indeed, England is estopped, by the long continued example of its Government in the war with NAPOLEON, from insisting that this is not a necessity of war. The world was then informed by the most opulent nation known to ancient or modern history that the war had produced the hoarding of gold and its expulsion to nations not embroiled; that this misfortune prevented its use in the business relations of the people; and that consequently all persons who had contracted debts before the war contracted them with the implied understanding that they were not to be enforced in coin during the pendency of a mighty conflict, if the Government should find this to be necessary for the general safety. This is the spirit of every contract. It is no violation of the contract to say to a creditor that the Government cannot use its machinery of justice at such a time to compel an impossibility. If you want gold you must wait; the Government can only enforce payment in war in the money with which it is compelled by an overruling necessity to use. Governments, by an embargo, arrest instantaneously the performance of contracts between shippers. They do this also in a blockade. The principle of the Legal-tender fact is found in these admitted powers. The laws of war are supreme in war.

The long continued practice of the British Government with respect to the coin of the realm is another consideration which should restrain the *Times* from urging the course it recommends upon the United States. The silver pound sterling of England originally contained twelve ounces of silver and of the necessary alloy. It has been reduced from time to time to its present weight, which is about one third of what it originally contained. This depreciation was due to the necessities of the Government, which compelled public and private creditors to accept the debased currency.

Our Government, in an emergency at least equal to any which induced the English to set these two examples, followed the spirit of the one resorted to during the war with NAPOLEON, under a power as ample in the financial regulations for war as is possessed by any nation. If the United States could not exercise the power to prevent the refusal of its money at such a time, by those for whose benefit war is waged, it would be forever at the mercy of its enemies.

The English act of 1797 applied to pre-existing debts, and so did that of 1811, which required that goods distrained upon for rent should be delivered up on a tender of Bank of England notes, unless the landlord should allege that more was due. If this allegation could not be maintained, the landlord was obliged to surrender the goods and pay the costs. This was a direct interference with ancient leases, ever regarded in England as contracts of the most sacred character. True the act of 1811 reserved all other remedies; but it is well known that during, and for some years after the war, collections were made in legal proceedings in nothing but the notes of the Bank.

The intention of the appointing power in this country to fill the two vacant seats on the Bench of its Supreme Court with Judges whose antecedents agree with the loyalty which put down the rebellion, the *Times* stigmatizes as a blow at the integrity of the administration of justice. If, however, there were vacancies to be filled in any of the Courts of Judicature in England, and a decision had been made in a private suit which, if continued as authority, would strip the Government of an essential means of warfare and defense, would the public opinion of England tolerate the appointment of new Judges who would permanently cripple her power in war?

Inharmonious Responses.

The Columbia *Phœnix* and the Mobile *Register* respond to our suggestions in regard to the true policy to be pursued by the South, but in very different temper. The former frankly declares its acceptance of the political situation, and desires to unite with the good men of all sections in maintaining and guarding the liberties and industrial interests of all classes. It says: "We are disposed to temper with moderation our political and social intercourse with the North, and to realize the sense of a common destiny." Thereupon the *Phœnix* calls upon us to recognize ex-rebels as our peers, and not subordinate them to the blacks. To all this we reply, that our South Carolina contemporary has read these columns to very little purpose, if it is not aware that we have steadily urged upon the North the policy now tardily suggested by our contemporary. Still we can overlook the omission in view of the admirable temper of conciliation which it now evinces. It is in marked contrast with that displayed by the Mobile *Register*, which treats our suggestions as meddlesome and officious. It goes into a tirade of reproach and defiance identical with that which it indulged in before and during the war. It scornfully rejects all proffered magnanimity and amnesty by the North as coming five years too late, and likens it to a reprieve after the victim has been strangled on the scaffold. With all due respect to the *Register*, we beg leave to suggest that it is foolishly tenacious of its ancient venom, and that it can accomplish nothing by thus clinging to dead and buried issues. We shall accept the Columbia *Phœnix* as a far more reliable exponent of Southern sentiment than the *Register*.

Clearing Broadway.

We are told that some suggestions offered by us last Tuesday, with regard to clearing Broadway, are of an impracticable character. Dust cannot be laid in freezing weather, we are informed, because water then makes ice, and the remedy is worse than the disease. Thus we are to be choked with dust in Summer because water is scarce, and in Winter because it congeals. Furthermore we are instructed that the task of removing a heavy snow fall from Broadway is too great and too costly. It is cheaper to submit to the evil than to conquer it. The mischief done to health and temper, and the loss entailed on time, merchandise, clothes and shoe leather by letting snow and dirt lie are of less value than the money it would cost to cart them away. Finally it is impossible—so that the thing is not to be thought of.

The word impossible is not a good one for the vocabulary of a first-class municipality; but let us glance at these objections in detail. First, as regards laying the dust: A report on this subject has just been submitted by the Superintendent of street cleaning in Liverpool to the Health Committee of that city. This report gives a minute account of the trials made during the past year with what are called COOPER's street watering salts. These substances have been used on the great thoroughfares of Lord, Church and Bold streets in the hottest period of Summer and in the coldest term of Winter. It is deemed that the test has consequently been as severe as it could be made. The Superintendent declares that the use of the salts has been entirely successful, and beyond comparison superior to plain water. The advantages derived from them consist in the small quantity of water needed, the great slowness of its evaporation, and the security against freezing except at very low temperatures. Practically, two water-carts with a weak solution of the salts were found equal to seven under the old system, and this upon macadamized roads. In paved streets one cart it is said will do the work of five working in the old way. Financially it is admitted that no saving is attained. But the salts have so far been used merely in experimental quantities. When employed on a large scale, as is intended, it is said there will be no addition in money cost over the usual plan, and a saving of seventy per cent. in water. When we remember the state of the Croton last Summer the importance of this is manifest. The salts are not hurtful to health, and trust in their efficacy has not depended on a single set of experiments. The system has been fairly tried in Greenock, and is reported upon quite as favorably as in Liverpool, by Mr. BARR, C. E., master of the works in the former city. Hence there appears no reason why COOPER's, or some other similar chemical system, should not be adopted in New-York, with equally satisfactory results.

As regards removing the snow, it is simply a question of comparative economy. If the snow were likely to remain unmelted for some time as in by-gone days here, it might be wise to let it alone. In that case the street travel would be on runners, and the disagreeable and unhealthy infliction of a long thaw less frequent. But, whatever the cause, such snows are yearly more uncommon. And, the usual practice being to wait until the snow has caked and hardened into stubborn masses, and then to apply four times the labor to remove it that the process would have required at first, we adhere to our original suggestion. Broadway should be kept clear and sweet and pleasant to the feet lungs and eyes at all times, and at any cost. We believe that every dollar so laid out will be repaid four-fold in purse and health to those who have to pay it.

Prison Reform.

Time out of mind the management of our State Prisons has been assailed, first in one quarter and then in another, and a great variety of schemes for reform have been devised and advocated. There is no doubt that a vast amount of jobbery and corruption has been practiced, in addition to much cruelty and impropriety. The reports of investigating Committees and of the Prison Reform Association abundantly prove this. How best and most effectually the evils attending the present system can be remedied, is a problem which all good citizens are anxious to solve. The latest device, and one which certainly looks plausible, is that just submitted by Senator CAULDWELL, of Westchester County. It is a proposition to amend the Constitution of the State by abolishing the present office of State Prison Inspectors and appointing in their stead a Board of five managers, to be nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, to hold for ten years, and to be so classified that one shall retire every two years. These managers shall have general charge and superintendency of all the prisons, county jails and other penal and reformatory institutions of the State, under such regulations as the Legislature shall prescribe; they shall serve without pay, except to reimburse reasonable expenses, and shall appoint all prison wardens, physicians, chaplains and clerks, and have the power of removing them for cause. All other officers of prisons are to be appointed by the wardens and removed by them at pleasure. From the accumulated testimony before us there seems to be a necessity for the adoption of the plan proposed, or a better one, if such can be devised.

Funding the debt has been urged on the ground that it would render possible a larger reduction of taxation. On that ground such a measure was recommended by the Convention which nominated Gen. GRANT, and subsequently by GRANT himself. The Sherman Funding bill, as it has passed the Senate, is intended to frustrate this wise purpose. It makes a continued charge of $150,000,000 annually on account of the debt, interest and principal, at least twenty-five millions in excess of the sum that should be required under both heads. For this reason alone we trust that the bill, in its present shape, will not be accepted by the House of Representatives.

Influential Republicans in Tennessee deprecate the talked of Congressional interference in the affairs of that State. They urge the intervention of Federal authority to secure greater respect for law,—and this demand the Administration will effectually meet. Kuklux thieves and murderers will now be restrained, with the help of United States soldiers. But the reopening of the relations of the State toward the General Government wuld beo followed by much bitterness of feeling and much practical mischief. If the arm of the law is weak, let it be strengthened. But no encouragement should be given to a proposition which seeks to justify constant interference with restored States upon pretexts that would keep the whole Union everlastingly in hot water.

"We regard this fishery question with anxiety," says the Montreal *Witness*. That is the conclusion to which most sensible Canadians will probably come when they coolly calculate the tendencies of the policy which the Ottawa authorities have announced upon the subject. They may not unnaturally feel aggrieved by the failure of their attempts to re-establish advantageous commercial relations with this country; but mere feeling is a poor excuse for proceedings against American fishermen which may at any moment embroil the two countries in hostilities. Situated as they are, the Canadians should remember that discretion is sometimes the better part of valor.

The business men of Chicago protest in "mass meeting" againt the continuance of the present taxation. They demand revision and reduction both of the tariff and under the internal revenue laws. We hope that the example thus set will be followed by the trading and industrial classes of other cities. The time has come when the people should be heard. The Senate is against them in the matter of taxation. The House is more alive to expressions of public opinion, and it should be stimulated to the proper use of its opportunities. Relief will not be obtained without an effort—earnest and prolonged. Let the people speak!

It appears from the Board of Health reports that in the recent visitations of small-pox a very large proportion of adults fell victims. They had nearly all been vaccinated in infancy. It will be some consolation to those who have submitted to the inconveniences of revaccination to know that the precaution is absolutely necessary as a safeguard against the disease. Medical science seems to have established the fact that the affects of vaccination as a prophylactic do not last more than eight or ten years.

The relatives and friends of Capt. WILLIAMS may, perhaps, derive some small comfort from the thought that the story of his heroism in the face of death will be remembered as long as the world retains its admiration for gallant deeds. "He would not leave his post on the bridge, although he was almost pulled away, and when urged by Mr. YATES replied, 'I go down with my ship.' A petty officer urging him to go, he grasped the iron rail, and said 'No, this is my place, and here I remain.'" These are the stories which people tell each other, with softened hearts, over the Winter's fire, and which incite the young to courageous acts and self-denying aims. There is no book of shipwrecks, or volume of "Stories of the Sea," in which the loss of the brave officers of the *Oneida* will not be treasured up, to draw tears from thousands long after this generation has passed away.

In Kentucky, recently, a criminal had to be tried, and the Circuit Judge refused to allow him to be lodged in the jail. Before the next morning he was taken away and hanged by an unknown band. Within twenty miles of Lexington another band hung a man to a tree, and pinned a paper on his breast warning every body not to take him down until a certain hour named. The Coroner and his attendants were called to the spot, and waited, watch in hand, until the hour fixed by the assassins had arrived. Both these outrages were committed by the Kuklux Klan. Is there no hope for Kentucky?

The demand of the English public for the works of some American authors is remarkably great. Beginning in this century with IRVING, quite an imposing array in the departments of fiction, essay, history and poetry represent our national genius and scholarship on the lists of works most largely taken of English book-sellers and circulating libraries. It is not surprising, although it is very pleasant to hear, that HAWTHORNE and EMERSON, and MOTLEY and LONGFELLOW are in such brisk demand among our cousins. The books of those writers command the attention of any public that speaks their tongue. Nor are we astonished at the rush for an *Uncle Tom's Cabin*—a production whose political and humanitarian attractions throw into shade its literary ones. But a wide spread craving for transatlantic theological literature is more strange; since on such subjects heterodoxy is thought by many religious English people to flourish unrestrained in the United States; the irreligious seldom care for such works, and the home supply of them has been so large. We find, however, that the writings of several of our principal workers in that field are almost as eagerly sought in England as our best poetry and romance. From the treatises of the strictest denominationalists to the progressive essays of Mr. ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, the London publishers successfully offer a wide range of American contributions to this department of thought. Just now we observe that a new edition of CHANNING's works is announced in London, which is to be comprised in a single volume of 800 pages, at the price of three shillings and sixpence sterling. It is to be published in May, and at the last accounts 13,986 copies had been ordered.

Now that we have welcomed the *Smidt*, as something that was lost and is found, and rejoiced over the safety of all on board, it may not be amiss to ask, if, after all, such a slow kind of ship is the fittest to be employed in the Winter months to bring over emigrants. The European emigration to this country seems, from last year's report, to be increasing, and shippers of human cargoes will be anxious to make the most of such a trade. They should take warning by the case of the *Smidt*, with her break in the machinery and her slowness under sail, and put none but sound, strong ships, with perfect machinery, on that Atlantic track in Winter.

The peace at any price people have a new ally in M. LEROY-BEAULIEU, who has set himself to prove at Paris that all the wars between 1853 and 1866 might have been avoided if those concerned had cared to avoid them. We apprehend that his attempt is more rhetorical than scientific; and that, like a good deal of the French writing of the day, it is brilliant rather than novel. His summary of the expenditure in men and money, between the years named, is as follows:

War.	Men killed.	Milliards of francs expended.
Crimean	784,991	8,500
Italian	45,000	1,500
Danish	3,500	180
American (North)	281,000	23,500
American (South)	519,000	11,500
Austro-Prussian	45,000	1,650
Various	65,000	1,000
Total	1,743,491	47,830

There is some doubt about the correctness of all of these figures, but there can be none that the losses in the thirteen years were gigantic and pitiable. Yet, regarding the matter in its purely economic aspects, who shall say that the United States will be less rich or less populous in the year 1900 than they would have been had we avoided the late civil war? M. LEROY-BEAULIEU does not enter upon speculations like these, or, indeed, upon any that do not seem familiar; and what he says reminds us forcibly of HALLAM's criticism on the moral essays of TASSO, which, said the historian, assert what the reader has never seen denied, and distinguish what he is in no danger of confounding.

The BOURBONS are in all things an unlucky race, and their present condition is like that of the unfortunate Jews who, when TITUS was battering down Jerusalem about their ears, were fighting more furiously among themselves than against the enemy. We have HENRI DE BOURBON falling by the hand of his French cousin; and though Queen ISABELLA and Don FRANCISCO D'ASSIS don't meet with pistols, they do the next worst thing, and meet, with *umpires*, to settle their life-long cat and dog differences. As for the other chip of that very old block—HENRY V., or the Count of CHAMBORD—it is very probable he holds the rest of those BOURBONS in great contempt, and would be ready at a convenient opportunity to throw cold water on their pretensions. From all which it seems evident that the people of progress in the several European countries have not much to fear from that not very "happy family" of the BOURBONS or BORBONES.

Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE had a hot fight to pass through before arriving at the Paradise of the House of Commons. During the election proceedings at Waterford, Sir HENRY BARRON called him a "second edition of Jeremy-Diddler." Mr. OSBORNE in replying said, "I dismiss the Baronet as a scold, only fit to take his place by that old woman up there," pointing to a solitary female in the gallery who had for some time been putting out her tongue at the speaker. Mr. OSBORNE continued, "When he dares to asperse me, I hurl back his slander with contempt in his teeth—if he has any." This last qualification is as cautious as the Scotchman's answer to his friend: "Where's Sandy?" "That I canna say—but he died last week."

The Buffalo folk are easily satisfied in regard to canal matters, if we are to credit the reports. We are told that an enthusiastic meeting was held on 'Change in that city, on Friday, to express the general sentiment on the passage of Senator HARDENBURGH's bill repealing the contract system of canal repairs. The action of the Legislature was fully indorsed, and resolutions were passed approving the action of the Erie County delegation, and congratulating the people of the State on the reform which had been inaugurated. We trust that the rejoicings of the Buffalo people may not turn out to be premature, and that they will not discover hereafter that the bill from which they anticipate so much is a paltering device intended to "keep the word of promise to our ear, and break it to our hope." To our mind the bill is far from being what it should be, and we have already specified our objections. We notice that the Buffalo *Commercial* is of the same way of thinking. It says:

> "On the whole, the bill is a step in the right direction. We accept it for the same reason that we recommended its passage, namely, because under the circumstances it is the best we can get. But it falls far short of what the Republican members of the Legislature advocated and labored for."

We think that the Buffalo Board of Trade jubilation must either have been had upon the above basis, or that it was of purely Democratic inspiration.

OBITUARY.

The Comte de Montalembert.

A cable dispatch from Paris brings us the intelligence that the ultramontane journals of that city were in mourning yesterday for the death of the Comte DE MONTALEMBERT, for many years distinguished in the religious and political controversies of France, and one of the most powerful writers in the ultramontane ranks.

CHARLES FORBES DE TRYON, Comte de Montalembert, was born in London on the 10th of March, 1810. His father, MARC RENI MARIE DE MONTALEMBERT, served in the army of CONDE, and subsequently in the British army, with great credit, having acted during the Spanish campaign on the staff of the Duke of WELLINGTON. The son was educated in the best schools in Paris, and before he was twenty years of age had written a small work on Sweden, which introduced him to the literary circles of that metropolis, and led to an acquaintance with GUIZOT. From this time he began to gain notoriety for his liberal views on religion and politics, and in 1830 was associated with LACORDAIRE in the establishment of the democratic and ultramontane journal *L'Avenir*.

The doctrines of this publication came under the censorship of the Roman See, and during the examination MONTALEMBERT and his fellow editors went to Rome to plead their own cause. They met with very little success, and in the course of another year *L'Avenir* was given up. Its founders did not, however, abandon their liberal ideas, but in conjunction with DE COUX, established a free Catholic school, in which they continued to disseminate the opinions which they had adopted. This was soon closed by the Police, and its directors arraigned before one of the inferior tribunals of Paris for violation of the ordinances on public instruction. In the meantime MONTALEMBERT's father, who had been raised to the Peerage in 1819, died, and he succeeded to his title in June, 1831. He then availed himself of the privileges of his rank, and had the case transferred to the Court of Peers, where he conducted his own defense. Notwithstanding a brilliant speech which he delivered on that occasion the youthful Comte was condemned to pay a fine of 100 francs. For several years thereafter he devoted himself to a study of the history of the Middle Ages, and in 1836 published a legendary *Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, Duchess of Thuringia*, with a historical introduction. An essay, *Du Vandalisme et du Catholicisme dans les Arts* appeared in 1840, and from that time forward MONTALEMBERT became well known as a powerful writer on the religious and political questions of the time. In 1840 his age entitled him to the rights and privileges of a member of the Chamber of Peers, and he frequently took part in the debates of that body, generally espousing the cause of the Church when any controversy arose in which its interests were involved. When the debates occurred in 1843 concerning the relations of Church and State, he issued his *Manifest Catholique*, and became the recognized leader of the Catholic Party. On the breaking out of the revolution in 1848 he issued an address, in which he avowed himself in favor of a Republic, and was elected a Deputy in the Constituent Assembly for the Department of Doubs. He did not, however, act with the extreme Democrats, but preserved a moderate course, growing more and more conservative as events progressed. He opposed the admission of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and voted against the new constitution, at the same time supporting the bill for the restriction of the Press. Being returned to the Assembly a second time by the departments of Doubs and Côtes du Nord, he engaged in some brilliant forensic contests with VICTOR HUGO, and in June, 1851, had a famous debate with that great orator and author on the revision of the Constitution. He continued his hostility against LOUIS NAPOLEON, and after the *coup d'état* protested against the imprisonment of the Deputies. He remained in the Legislative Body until 1857, since which time he has lived mostly in retirement, engaged on important literary works. He contributed frequently to the columns of the *Correspondent*, and for an article published in that journal on the 25th of October, 1858, entitled "A Debate on India in the English Parliament," in which he drew some invidious comparisons between England and France, he was prosecuted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of three thousand francs, which penalties, however, were remitted by the Emperor. Besides important contributions to the *Revue du Deux Mondes* and the *Encyclopedie Catholique*, MONTALEMBERT has published several books since the efforts of his early manhood. Chief among these are, *Des Interets Catholiques aux XIX. Siecle*, (1852;) *L'Avenir Politique de l'Angleterre*, (1855;) *Pie IX. et Lord Palmerston*, (1856;) *Les Manuels de l'Occident, depuis Sant Benoit Jasqua Sant Bernerd*, (1860;) *Le Père Lacordaire*, (1862;) *L'Eglise Libre dans l'Etat Libre*, (1863;) and *Le Pape et le Pologne*, (1864.) Several of these works have been translated into English. As a leader of the Liberal Roman Catholic Party in France, the Comte DE MONTALEMBERT occupied a large share of attention for many years, but had latterly passed somewhat from public notice.

THE SITUATION IN TEXAS.

Letter from Gov. Davis to the President—Early Reconstruction of the State Desired.

From the Washington Star, March 12.

We have been furnished with a copy of the following important letter from Gov. DAVIS to the President, in regard to the state of affairs in Texas:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 24, 1870.

SIR: The Legislature of this State at its recent session adopted the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments with great unanimity, and has in other respects shown a disposition, in good faith and with great alacrity, to follow the requirements of Congress in the matter of reconstruction. It has elected Senators of excellent personal character, and in sentiment fully in accordance with the majority in Congress.

Under the circumstances, I think the process of reconstruction may safely be expedited by the prompt admission of the State. But, while this should be done without delay, I do not think it advisable to immediately withdraw the United States troops from the State. I have to request that this be done gradually and by concert with the State authorities as soon as the new organization is prepared to maintain public order, which, I trust, will not be long hence. In connection with this matter, I believe our Senators and Representatives in Congress will coincide with me in requesting that Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS be left in command here. As you will perceive from the resolutions of the Legislature (transmitted in another inclosure) in relation to that officer, the members of that body have a high appreciation of his services and integrity, and in this opinion I fully agree.

While it is advisable to retain United States troops in the interior for the present, the frontier calls for considerable addition to the military force for the protection of the settlers, or else the adoption of some new policy that will put an end to the harassing warfare that has disturbed the borders of Texas since annexation. I believe it has been suggested by the military authorities of the United States that the territory of Texas known as the "Pan-Handle" be added to the Indian Territory as a reservation for those savages which infest Texas. Some such measure or a war of extermination seems necessary to secure permanent peace here, and relieve the Government of the great expense attending the maintenance of large bodies of troops on our frontier.

With the re-establishment and maintenance of law and order, promptly and permanently, as we hope, the suppression of Indian depredations and the encouragement of a system of internal improvements that will directly connect our State with the rest of the Union, we have reason to anticipate that our State, with its cheap and fertile lands, will offer a tempting field to immigrants from the older States and from Europe. We invite them to a free occupancy of our vacant territory, and propose to make them secure in life and property.

Asking your kind co-operation in securing the early reconstruction of our State, and your valuable assistance in carrying out the purposes above indicated, I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDMUND J. DAVIS,
Governor elect.

His Excellency, U. S. GRANT, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CLEOPATRA.

The steamship *Cleopatra*, from Havana March 8, reached this port yesterday. For the prompt delivery of our correspondence, printed below, we are indebted to the courtesy of Purser BURRILL.

The Carnival in Havana—The Execution of Zamora—Proclamation of De Rodas—Jourdan's Position—Arrest of Masons.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, March 8, 1870.

The so-called Octava of the Carnival took place on Sunday afternoon, the Paseo being crowded with coaches, a double line of vehicles extending from the Castillo del Principe to the Punta, a distance of over three miles. It is estimated that over three thousand vehicles and about seventy thousand persons turned out to witness or participate in the spectacle. Masks on foot were permitted to perambulate the streets, and, notwithstanding this privilege, so tenaciously denied in former years, and the immense gathering of people, much larger than was ever seen before, not a single breach of the peace took place. Among the masked bands a cart drawn by four mules engaged general attention. A group of four maskers occupied the vehicle, they representing MIGUEL ALDAMA, JOSE MORALES LEMUS, A. F. BRAMOSIO, members of the Cuban Junta, and Mrs. EMILIA C. VILLAVERDE. The likenesses were excellent, the masks having been drawn and modeled from photographs by the celebrated LANDALURE. A lot of turkeys hung up by the heels and a couple of miserable monkeys on a board completed the spectacle. The originator and executor of this show was not a Spaniard, as would be naturally supposed, but Mr. JOSI OLANO, a Cuban, and a native of this city.

EXECUTION OF ZAMORA.

Although reports have been current that some volunteers would attempt to rescue ZAMORA and prevent his execution, all passed off as quietly as could be desired. ZAMORA marched with a firm step to the place of execution. The bullets were unerring and killed him instantly. Detachments from all the volunteer battalions were present, and not a voice was heard either threateningly or imploringly. The volunteers' behavior was admirable and belied all reports previously circulated. Yet many remarks were made by Spaniards, asking each other or some American friend, "Will the people of the United States do the same with those who killed CASTANON, at Key West, and will they mete out justice to the guilty as has been done here?" The two cases are different, but the people have a right to demand the punishment of those who killed CASTANON, provided the law finds them guilty.

A PROCLAMATION.

After the execution, the following proclamation by RODAS appeared in the official gazette, directed to the volunteers:

Some days ago, a horrible occurrence and attack on the security of individuals took place in this city, resulting in the death of a foreigner, and in the dangerous wounding of two others. These foreigners, with another, who, by good fortune, escaped unharmed, were walking peaceably in one of the most public and frequented places of this city, when they were attacked by a man armed with a revolver and dirk, without cause. He, in company with others, inflicted deadly wounds upon them. These foreigners were under the protection of the Spanish flag and under the guarantee of the laws of the country. The assassin outraged the laws and stained our flag. For these reasons he has suffered the extreme penalty of the law as a just punishment.

The unfortunate ZAMORA, who committed and expatiated his crime, was a volunteer, and although every man has his individual honor to defend there is also a collective one, and the collective honor of the institution was affected by the crime; it has again begun to shine without a stain since the expiation.

Volunteers: Since the crime was committed you had formed your judgment, and reproving the crime, have awaited by the side of the authorities, as always, the decision of the law; the laws have been executed. Let the island, Spain and the whole world know that you are the stanchest aids of order and justice, as it is known to you Captain-General,

CABALLERO DE RODAS.

JOURDAN'S POSITION.

The ideas which some Americans have of the war in Cuba and the whereabouts of Cubans and Spaniards, cannot be better illustrated than by copying the following letter, which came in the regular mail, United States postage-stamps affixed, and post marked Nashville, Feb. 19, directed to no less a personage than Gen. JOURDAN, Commander-in-Chief Cuban Army, Island of Cuba. It is dated Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 18, 1870, and reads:

SIR: Greatly sympathizing with you in your efforts to free Cuba from the yoke of tyranny, I desire to be with you, and if you will send me a commission as Surgeon I will soon be ministering to the wants of your sick and wounded soldiers. I served four years in the United States army as Surgeon, and can refer you to Hons. J. A. GARFIELD, member of Congress; J. B. DONLEY, member of Congress; and W. F. PROSSER, member of Congress, at Washington, D. C., and W. A. HAMMOND, late Surgeon-General United States Army.

Would I be paid for medical supplies if furnished by me from here, and could I get them through?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Pension Surgeon.

—— may be a very wise and humane man, but the idea of sending a letter to JOURDAN by mail is simply ridiculous. Our speculating doctor undoubtedly imagined that JOURDAN held the island under his thumb, and that RODAS was roosting somewhere in the bush, instead of opening and reading the doctor's letter in the palace at Havana.

ARREST OF MASONS.

On Saturday evening the Police made a descent on the building No. 57 Obrapia-street, where Masonic Lodge No. 7 held its sessions. The brethren were then holding a so-called lodge of mourning, and the meeting was denounced to the Captain-General. Fifty-one persons arrested were taken to jail, where they still lie, five others, foreigners, being allowed to go about their business. This action will undoubtedly be largely commented upon, and therefore a few facts in relation to it may not be amiss. The assembling of bodies, without consent of the authorities, is strictly prohibited. Gen. RODAS refused to allow any Masonic meetings to be held for several reasons. The institution is held of bad repute by the Spaniards, although some of the most prominent Spaniards belong to the Order. Masonry has been used as a cloak to cover and inaugurate the present revolution. Clandestinely made Masons and clandestine lodges have existed here and been used for political purposes. All the prominent men of the revolution are Masons, many of them having joined the Order shortly before the breaking out of the war, &c., &c. There are many good and true Masons here, both Spaniards and Cubans, men who are truly Masonic in spirit and ideas, but others undoubtedly joined the Order for political purposes. The members acted against the laws of the country in assembling, and in that respect the action of the authorities was justifiable. RODAS was compelled to act as he did, the meeting having been denounced by the volunteers, who consider all Masons as nothing less than insurgents. It is expected that the members arrested will be released, however, shortly.

QUASIMODO.

The Morning Star Sunday-School.

Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather a goodly number of people assembled yesterday to listen to the public exercises which are provided on the second Sunday of every month by the Morning Star Sunday-school in Apollo Hall, corner Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway. The temperance apostle, Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, gave some personal reminiscences, and related his sensations while being pulled out of the North River with a rope last Thursday. A very instructive black-board exercise, followed by a lecture on Eastern customs, calculated to throw much light on Bible history, was given by Mr. C. A. VAN LENNEP, of this City. At the close of the exercises the Superintendent, Dr. PERRY, announced that the school would hold a fair on the 7th, 8th and 9th of April, for the purpose of raising a mission chapel fund, and solicited contributions of money or articles for the tables, to be sent on or before the day of opening.

Operations of a Ticket Swindler.

Mr. ISAAC R. KEEP, a Canadian, arrived in this City on Friday, and was accosted by a swindling runner at the New-Haven Railroad depot, and induced to go to the ticket office, No. 9 Hoboken-street. There KEEP purchased what he believed to be a ticket for California, and by means of the "belt game" was swindled out of $111 in gold coin. The swindler made an ostentatious effort to place a belt supposed to contain a quantity of gold coin around the victim's waist, and he was hurried over to Jersey City. Before leaving the ferry house for the cars, KEEP examined his belt, and found that it only contained $7 50 in silver coin. He then applied to Capt. PETTY for assistance, when that officer directed Detective FIELD to work up the case. The detective succeeded in recovering the money, and sent the Canadian on his journey rejoicing yesterday, the ticket fortunately proving a good one. No arrests were made, as it seems impossible to get even a trial in such cases.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera and the Theaters.

The promised season of English opera at the Academy of Music will be commenced this evening. At Niblo's "Innisfallen" will have one of its two final performances, "The Emerald Ring" being acted here on Wednesday. The San Francisco Minstrels announce the first rehearsal of a new burlesque, of which the Wall-street representatives of the fair sex, somewhat darkened as to color and broadened as to general physique, are to be the leading interpreters.

At other houses no material change in last week's programmes are to be loooked for.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Rhode Island Democratic Party will hold their Convention to nominate State officers, in Providence, on Thursday next.

A Boston lady has published a column in fine type, to prove that the first duty of woman is—beauty.

A Boston druggist, who gave laudanum instead of rhubarb and killed his man, has been fined $450.

Residents of Sheboygan County, Wis., had had 118 days of continuous sleighing up to the 7th inst.

Some of the New-Hampshire Republicans wish Judge IRA PERLEY, of Concord, to be elected United States Senator.

The Norwich *Advertiser* reports that the widow of Gen. JOSEPH MOWER, has been appointed Postmaster of New-London, Conn.

SAM HILDEBRAND, the outlaw, is again making dire threats against certain residents of Missouri, against whom he has an antipathy.

Several of the leading business men of Toledo, Ohio, have been arrested on the charge of selling unstamped perfumes.

One of the colored pages of the South Carolina Legislature saved all his earnings that he might acquire an education at Howard University, Washington.

A Western paper recommends BARTLETT'S *Familiar Quotations* as "really indispensable to any one who wishes to be up in poetry without reading the poets themselves."

The Democratic candidate for Senator in the Fourth District of New Hampshire, was defeated by 19 votes in a total of 5,373. There were three candidates, Republican, Democratic, and Temperance, and the last received 104 votes.

Milwaukee grows, Milwaukee is rich, Milwaukee is liberal. Indeed, the *Wisconsin* says "a million dollars is nothing to Milwaukee when she can do a kind action or encourage enterprise, and she offers it just as freely as she would offer a thirsty man a glass of water."

Count BISMARCK has given the University of Virginia a valuable collection of photographic and engraved designs of recent Government works in Germany, exhibiting the modern improvements applied to bridges, canals, railways and public buildings.

The Virginia Historical Society held its first meeting since the war, in Richmond, on Thursday last. Appropriate action was taken in memory of the former President, WM. C. RIVES, Esq., and HUGH BLAIR GRIGSBY, LL.D., its new President, was inaugurated and delivered an address.

The publishers of the Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* having been changed, Mr. H. L. PIKE has retired from its editorial management. The *Standard* has, during the past year, been ably conducted by him, and ever ready to promote the interests of the State. The *Standard* announces that it will continue to support in good faith the Republican Party.

An Auburn gentleman who wished to sell his house advertised in the *Advertiser*, but received no applicants. His neighbor, who also wished to sell his house, did not advertise, but received numerous offers. Here was a mystery, but examination showed that the party advertising had mistaken the number of his house, and was offering that of his neighbor. A change in the figures was at once made.

The Mayor of Philadelphia has investigated the reports that a family of Polish Prussian immigrants, which recently arrived in that city on their way to the West, had been grievously imposed upon, their baggage seized and their daughters abducted, and he publishes affidavits to show that the charges were false and intended to injure the good name and fame of the City of Brotherly Love.

The Boston *Commonwealth* says: "JOHN BRIGHT intended to visit our country soon after the surrender of Gen. LEE, and had resolved to come. Wise friends persuaded him to defer his visit. He acceded to their request, as they were Americans, and his personal friends. But if he lives long enough to shape the Government of England, and retain a moderate share of health, JOHN BRIGHT is certain to tread the sanctified soil of our redeemed Republic."

Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY having been requested to reconsider his determination not again to be a candidate for Congress, has consented to do so, provided that the Republicans of his district elect a nominating convention which shall approve a proper Civil Service bill, and instruct the candidate nominated to make its principles his rule of action if elected; or shall adopt a Resolution deprecating the interference of representatives in the selection of subordinate employes in the public offices and workshops.

A writer in the Salem *Gazette* says a pine tree, twenty feet in height and ten inches in diameter at the base, has grown upon the solid rock in Beverly, Mass., and, as it grew, unable to obtain moisture and support from the rock or to penetrate its surface, sent out its roots for supplies. These traveled twenty or more feet over a rocky ledge until they reached a swamp, and from thence the tree has been built up. The roots, where they run over the ledge, are three or four inches in circumference and of the same color as the rock, so that they can scarcely be distinguished from it.

A Pawtucket man while riding in a crowded horse car, put his elbow through the window. He told the conductor that he would pay for the glass, but had not the money with him. The conductor said "all right," and allowed him to go without even leaving his name. After reaching home, he sent the President of the Company $1 50 to pay for a new pane of glass. The uprightness and rareness of the act pleased the latter so much that he sent him some $2 50 worth of tickets in return. The honesty of the Pawtucket man is not so wonderful, but the liberality of the President is what perplexes us.

The Galena (Ill.) *Gazette* narrates how three young men, who ascertained that a certain young lady had engaged herself to each of them, fiercely quarreled about it for several months, and then agreed to wait upon the girl in a body and ask her to take her choice. But the girl quietly informed them that it was a quarrel of their own, in which she was not particularly interested, and that they must settle it among themselves. Whereupon they retired and settled the difficulty by drawing lots, and the winner married the girl last week. The bride declares that she got the one that was her choice from the first.

The Boston *Traveller* reports that a man, apparently in the last stages of consumption, came to the house of a physician not many miles from Boston, and said that he had been given up by several physicians, but had been advised to call upon him. The physician was ill, and dictated a prescription to be compounded by his son. Subsequently it appeared that too much of one ingredient had been put in by mistake, and the physician was fearful that the dose would prove fatal. All efforts to find the sick man, however, were unsuccessful, and the papers were eagerly watched with the expectation of seeing his death chronicled. Some time afterward the bell was rung, the patient again appeared, and was profuse in thanks, declaring that he owed his life to the physician, and no sacrifice he could possibly make for him would be too great. He was not asked to sacrifice any thing.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Congress and the Currency—A Creditor's View of the Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent decision of the Supreme Court in reference to the constitutionality of the legal tender clause as applied to pre-existing debts, having been the subject of much severe comment by numerous journals, I desire to make a few remarks on the other side of the question.

It seems to be the opinion of very many people that a great wrong has thereby been done to the debtor interest, whereas the effect simply is to require debtors to pay what they have promised to pay—nothing more. Is there any thing unjust in that? I should say not. It certainly does not speak well for the intelligence, not to say honesty of men, that such an outcry should have been made against a decision which requires only the performance of contracts. If it demanded something not contemplated when the contracts were made; if debtors, for instance, were required to pay more than they expected, or could reasonably have anticipated, the case would be entirely different, and good ground for complaint would have been afforded. It is not debtors, therefore, but creditors, and they alone, who have any right to complain. The former have had a very nice time of it for eight years; while the latter, under a mistaken notion of fair dealing, and in most instances, doubtless, without the most distant idea that they were doing any wrong, have been paying less than a fair construction of their obligations demanded.

But now, when the tables are turned; when, for the first time, the rights and duties of both parties are explained by the highest authority in the land; when the law, as now interpreted, says, pay certain debts in coin, because coin was promised; all those in the debtor interest are offended, as though they have been the subject of some judicial outrage!

Perhaps it may be thought a work of supererogation to add anything to the cogent reasoning of Judge CHASE. There are few persons, I think, uninfluenced by their interest who can read the decision of the majority of the Court without assenting to its conclusions. As much cannot be said for the argument of the minority, excepting that part of it which supports the legal tender clause as a constitutional act; but when Justice MILLER attempts to justify the application of it to pre-existing debts, his reasoning is singularly weak and inconclusive. He displays an astonishing inability to see the difference between cases as wide asunder as the poles—a difference that must be quite apparent even to those who have had no advantage of legal training.

It seems to be a very prevalent opinion that, because Congress is not expressly prohibited from passing any act impairing the obligation of contracts, therefore such power must necessarily be possessed by the National Legislature. This being a Government of delegated powers, the question may be asked, how Congress came in possession of such a power. It has never been given by the people, and if ever exercised, it would be through an assumption justifiable only by that state of things which makes the safety of the people the supreme law. Not being delegated to Congress, it was, of course, reserved to the States—if even States were empowered so far to interfere with private rights—but to effectually prevent the perpetration of so great a wrong, an article to that end was inserted in the Constitution. Now, what it would be morally wrong for a State to do, the United States cannot do without a gross outrage upon one of the declared objects of the Constitution, as stated in the preamble—viz.: "to establish justice." The establishment of justice required that contracts should be held sacred, and beyond the interference of the States. The same object demands that Congress, too, should have no power to invalidate solemn and lawful engagements among the people.

It will be answered, of course, that this power is among the implied, or auxiliary powers, as Mr. CHASE calls them. If that be the case, then, as the Chief-Justice well remarks, the implied powers, so liable to abuse, would entirely change the character of the Government. It would not be one of delegated powers, and all the labors of the framers to make it so would have been in vain. Congress, in a word, would be all but omnipotent. The very idea of limitation would be a delusion, since ingenious men could always find a pretext and plausible reasons for calling up implied powers, in the absence of others, to justify almost any outrage upon the people's rights. We have proof of this already in the attempted application of the legal tender clause to pre-existing debts, by which one, and that a large portion of our citizens, have been literally robbed of a considerable part of their property. Had paper money become absolutely worthless, creditors would have had no redress, if Congress can legally go so far under implied powers.

The serious question then arises, whether we actually stand in such imminent danger from this vast and fearful magazine of undefined, implied powers. Is it possible that they are yet to prove a source of oppression, if not ruin, to us? or is there not something somewhere in the Constitution, or in the inalienable rights of the people, to operate as a check upon the exercise of powers which are claimed to be almost without limit? I think there is.

Since, then, by the language of the Constitution, every auxiliary power, however extravagant and unnecessary, may be construed to justify any law to the serious injury of large classes of citizens, we are forced to the conclusion that the words conferring powers so fraught with danger, should be limited and controlled by the preamble, which states the grand objects intended to be secured by the Constitution. It were preposterous to set forth the establishment of justice, and the promotion of the general welfare as two of its purposes, and then, after prohibiting the States from the perpetration of particular kinds of injustice, confer upon Congress through the means of auxiliary powers, the right of perpetrating the same wrongs. Should it be said that much must necessarily be trusted to the discretion, integrity, and patriotism of the people's representatives, I ask, in reply, why so much care was taken to limit their powers? No; the people's rights and liberties were too dear to those who framed, and those who accepted the fundamental law, to warrant the conclusion that a whit more was intrusted to their discretion than the sternest necessity required. While, therefore, powers liable to abuse were, in words, conferred, it must certainly have been intended that Congress should be held in check by the expected and necessary enforcement of the declared objects of the Constitution, and by those moral considerations set forth in the prohibitions to the States against invalidating contracts, against the deprivation of property without due course of law, and the passage of laws having a retroactive operation. If this be not so, then our property, our liberties, and our very lives are placed at the disposal of Congress.

Another argument against applying the legal tender clause to pre-existing debts, is the rule that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. The minority of the Court answer that this is frequently done in effect by acts unquestionably constitutional. A change in the Tariff laws, for example, has frequently diminished the value of manufacturing property; but that is no reason, they argue, why such laws should not be passed. Granted; but who does not see that the effect of such laws is incidental merely? The difference between such an act and one, the direct effect of which is to take from the creditor a portion of his property, and give it to his debtor, is so real and apparent, that it is quite amazing it should be overlooked. It would, it seems to me, be difficult to imagine a more striking instance of illegal deprivation of property, than that of unsettling the relations of debtor and creditor, by which one loses and the other gains. In one case a constitutional law is passed, the incidental effect of which may be to injure somebody; in the other, the debtor is directly empowered to offer as sufficient payment a kind of money much less in value than that which had been promised. Yet the minority of the Court profess to see no difference between these cases!

I do not deny that, in the last resort, the exercise of almost any powers might be justifiably used. *Salus populi suprema lex.* But in such a dire extremity, the Constitution would be suspended, just as the law against the taking of life is suspended in favor of him who is attacked with deadly weapons and driven to the wall. Such a state of things, however, had not come to pass when the legal tender law was enacted, nor ever afterward. No necessity, therefore, ever existed for making that law applicable to pre-existing debts. Mr. SHERMAN, in a recent speech, maintains that it was necessary; but he expresses an opinion only. The experiment had not been tried, and he is, therefore, far from knowing the fact. The opinions of certain merchants of New-York, in support of the supposed necessity, are worth no more than his. Mr. CHASE is confronted with his own letter in support of the legal tender clause; but it is to be observed that he says nothing about applying it to debts already in existence, and so his letter argues nothing in favor of such application, nor any thing against his consistency.

Mr. SHERMAN adds that "the legal tender clause was useful only as a means of compelling creditors to the extent of the depreciation to suffer the loss." Here is justice for you! In other words, Congress, according to Mr. SHERMAN, intended to compel creditors to support the war to a most unreasonable extent, while debtors were at the same time, and by the same measure, to be actually enriched by the common calamity. God help us if future wars are to be carried on upon financial principles so atrocious.

If Congress had felt any regard for justice and private rights, the least it could have done was to try whether a bill with existing debts excepted from its provisions would not have answered every purpose. Had it failed, (and a very short time would have determined the question,) the necessity of including all debts would then have been satisfactorily proved. With the haste and recklessness, however, which characterize too much of the legislation of this country, the necessity and propriety of the [illegible] all its possible uses and [illegible] for granted, and thus millions [illegible] transferred from the pockets of [illegible] of debtors—the Government [illegible], we have every reason to believe, deriving [illegible] advantage from the process.

It is expected, I learn, that the decision will be reviewed and reversed. Should the doctrine finally prevail that Congress is, indeed, omnipotent, and can deal as it pleases with the property and liberties, and, if need be, (it being the only judge of the necessity,) with the lives of the people, we ought to change the phraseology of the preamble of the Constitution so as to make it read thus: We, the people of the United States, in order to weaken if not destroy the Union, establish injustice, endanger domestic tranquillity, provide against the common defense, injure the general welfare, and secure the curse of tyranny and oppression to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain, &c., &c.

W. H. W.

The Montana Massacre.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much interest your several comments on the "Massacre by Col. BAKER of the Piegan Indians," and have watched for the official report which has come at last, and if possible makes the shocking murder of those poor defenceless creatures more sickening than the accounts we had received before. He says:

"The result of the expedition is 173 killed, and over one hundred prisoners, women and children, these were allowed to go free, as it was ascertained that some of them had the small-pox. Forty-four lodges, with all their supplies and stores, were destroyed." These poor women and children, some of them sick with small-pox, were left in the wilderness, after their shelter and all the supplies and stores had been destroyed. When, he says, "and this in the coldest weather that has been known in Montana for years," could any thing be more cruel, than leaving these poor sick women and children thus to perish, the murder of the others appears almost to have been preferable to being left to die by cold and hunger.

Shall our gratitude to our military men for their noble efforts during our late struggle cause us to attempt to extenuate their crime, while as a nation we cover our faces with shame before the world?

I have had some experience among our Indians, and have long since come to the conclusion that we must change our policy or nothing can be done to save even a remnant of those who once owned our soil. Whole tribes must not be held responsible for the outrages of those of the tribe who break away and steal, kill and destroy on their own account.

I do hope this subject will be fully discussed in our papers, and that whoever is responsible for this late outrageous murder of women and children, will be held at least by the public to a strict account.

HUMANITARIAN.

SATURDAY, March 12, 1870.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Discourse by Rev. Mr. Steele at the Church Corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Second-avenue.

Rev. Mr. STEELE preached last evening on the subject of "The Bible in the Public Schools," taking for his text the words "God is truth; they that know the truth shall not err." St. John, xvii., 17. He said that the Divine Word was the compendium of truth, and thought by it alone could men be free in any sense. It diffused liberty; its very name was synonymous with freedom; and it was of vital necessity to the existence of a nation that its people should know and possess it. Hence their desire to have their children educated in that truth. He held that any system of education which discarded truth in its highest form was imperfect under a free Government like ours, and American citizens were bound in faith to their national being to arrest the attempt that was being made to destroy the religious and moral element in their common schools. Intelligence and liberty were inseparable. Democracy was a failure simply because the mass of its supporters were unintelligent, and were not trained in their early days in the Word of Almighty God. That was the reason it failed in poor, priestly Mexico, and that the grand principles of the Gospel were a failure in Paris. The poor whites of the South were induced to enter into a futile rebellion, because they were never trained in a common school. If there was any thing that would prove subversive of our liberties and destructive of our free institutions, it would be the exclusion of the Bible from the schools in this land, and he maintained it was a dereliction of duty on the part of the Protestant ministers of this country and the editors of the leading journals to tolerate for one moment this cry against the public schools. Our children must be trained in God's truth, otherwise our liberties are at stake, for our institutions are founded on that truth. This great nation represented the great unity and inseparable ideas of equality and liberty established upon the principles enumerated in the Bible. And shall not our children drink from the same fountains out of which our fathers drank? He held that American citizens could not dispense with the reading of the Bible in schools, because a purely secular education could not make good citizens. If they neglected the education of the soul, how could they be good subjects of a Government built on moral principles? Man's passions needed a moral restraint. If the Government was not based upon moral principles, then the suppression of the Southern Confederacy was not a justifiable war but a wholesale murder. He believed that the only educator of man's soul was the Bible, and in the decisions of the great moral questions that affect the nation its presence should exercise a powerful influence. This was a moral Government, the laws were but the Ten Commandments put into the statute book, and to be good subjects our lives should be regulated by it. It was wrong to exclude the Bible from the public schools, because the arguments for the exclusion were not sound. It was not sectarian, as asserted, for even the establishment of the Douay Bible in the schools would not satisfy their demands. They would not be satisfied to have their children imbibe the same principles with Protestants, for they were determined to have them educated in sectarian principles. It was again asserted that the State should respect the conscience, but this was a fallacy. The State cares for no conscience; it cared only for its own preservation; and whenever conscience came in opposition to the State it legislated against it. If Catholics desired to religiously educate their children let them have their own schools, but let them also support them at their own expense. Catholics charged that they were heavily taxed, and that it was unjust to be compelled to pay for a system of education in which they do not believe. The answer to that argument was, that the State made no distinction of class or sect, and its advancement was but a pretext for a division of the money expended in the public schools. All through Europe, this cry against the common school system was being heard, and from the Pope, who declared that "free speech was a damnable heresy," to the humblest priest, the claim for the exclusion of the Bible in the system of education was being urged. He thought that the great Protestant people of the United States had not comprehended the fullness of their demand, or else they would evince more earnestness in its refusal. They asked plainly that they should support their schools. Their effrontery and boldness should meet a check, and to him the natural inference to be deduced from their course was that they sought a union between their Church and the State. They had already secured all the positions of honor and emolument in the City. They had received for the past year $528,000 from the Government for the support of their Church, and still they complained of injustice. There was even still a deeper import to be attached to their conduct. Their design was, and they did not care to conceal it, to pull down Protestantism in this country altogether, and to establish Romanism in its stead. In conclusion, Mr. STEELE said they were a wily and dangerous foe, whose attacks should be met with energetic action, and, if necessary, suppressed by the strong hand in the cause of religion and liberty.

Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth on the Bible in the Public Schools.

Last evening Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH preached before a very large congregation at the Church of the Messiah, taking as his text the words of Paul to the Corinthians—"Acquit yourselves as men."

He said that ever since the Declaration of Independence had been signed, in the transaction of all our public business, the presence and power of God had been recognized, and so in our public schools the sessions always commenced by the reading of a text from the Bible. He trusted that it would always be so, and that the Bible, without sectarian teaching, would be recognized in our schools. Who, he said, are the men who ask us to get rid of the Bible? Are they the most cultured, the most intelligent, the best, the wisest, the most influential among us? Certainly not. Many of them are men who have been here but a few years, and who crept into citizenship as a burglar creeps into a house—by smashing a window or through the back door. The preacher then referred to the manner in which a cargo of unwashed and unkempt emigrants are suddenly transformed by American demagogues into citizens, without their knowing or caring anything for the institutions of the country they have adopted as their future home. A most singular thing about these new citizens is, that, although they claim to be full fledged Americans they never cast off their allegiance to foreign ecclesiastical authorities. Their reasons for wishing to do away with the Bible in the public schools were obvious. They feared it. They knew that when a child has got a public school education he begins to think for himself, and as soon as he begins to think for himself he reads his Bible and bids adieu to the Roman Catholic Church. He besought those who heard him to stand fast by our public school system; not to give way one jot. If it lived, Catholicism must cease to exist here. Americans were much to blame for standing by and seeing the management of public affairs taken out of their hands by foreigners. They must arouse themselves, and on this particular question, above all others, stand firm as a rock, for our public schools are the hope of the present and the prophecy of the future. His motto, and he trusted it was the motto of all, was: "Our public schools and our Bible—hands off."

New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

The regular meeting of the Society was held at No. 64 Madison-avenue. A valuable donation of books and pamphlets was received, and several new members were elected.

Dr. HENRY R. STILES, the President, read a brief biographical sketch of Mr. WILLIAM WOOD, the founder of the New-York Mercantile Library Association.

Mr. C. B. MOORE read interesting notices of the LIVINGSTON family, and particulars respecting JOHN B. COLES.

Dr. D. P. HOLTON read extracts from the address of B. J. HOWLAND, Esq., on the "Boston Massacre, of 5th March, 1770," delivered before a committee of the Society and associates the previous Saturday.

The Society will soon commence the publication of a quarterly "Record."

AN EDITOR ASSASSINATED.

Col. John Wilder Shot Down in Kansas City, Without a Word of Warning.

From the Kansas City (Mo.) Journal, March 10.

It is with feelings of the most intense horror and indignation that we chronicle the brutal and unprovoked murder of Col. JOHN WILDER, senior editor of the *Journal*, yesterday, in broad daylight.

As far as we can gather the facts, Col. WILDER was standing at the north-east end of the hallway which runs through the Court-house, in conversation with MELL H. HUDSON, the City Clerk. The murderer, JAMES H. HUTCHINSON, engaged in a conversation with Mr. SOL S. SMITH, and pointing to Mr. HUDSON and Col. WILDER, asked if "that man was not WILDER?" Mr. SMITH told him he did not know. He then drew a revolver from his breeches pocket, cocked it under his coat, and walked rapidly toward Col. WILDER and Mr. HUDSON. When within about sixteen feet of them he muttered, "Now, sir, defend yourself," and fired, the ball striking Col. WILDER in the breast, and traveling in a diagonal direction toward the heart. Col. WILDER did not at first seem to realize that he was mortally wounded, as he walked through the hall toward the Recorder's room, where two gentlemen, one of whom he recognized and called by name, assisted him into the City Attorney's office, in the north-west corner of the Court-house. Here he was laid on the floor, and Drs. Bennett, Morris, Porter, Dickson and Woodson were speedily in attendance. Their skillful efforts, however, were of no avail, for in about twenty minutes he breathed his last.

After firing the fatal shot, the murderer cocked his pistol a second time. Officers O'HARE and HALPIN, and Marshal KECK heard the shot and advanced to arrest HUTCHINSON, who retreated a few steps and pointed his revolver, but Officer HALPIN, clasping him from behind, he was secured before he could do further mischief. He was taken into the Recorder's Court room and searched, when two revolvers were taken from him. He was then, to keep him from the crowd, taken down stairs and locked up. The pistol with which the murder was committed is of the old Smith & Wesson pattern, POND's make, a six shooter. All the chambers were loaded, and only one was discharged.

Col. WILDER was born in Concord, Mass., about 1836. He entered Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., where he wrs graduated with high honor in 1857. He was subsequently graduated at the Harvard law school, and practiced law in Boston and vicinity until the breaking out of the war. In the year 1862 he entered the army as a private in a Massachusetts regiment, but was rapidly promoted until he attained the rank of Colonel. He was at one time in command at Key West, Florida. After the close of the war he remained awhile in North Carolina, in the practice of his profession, where he met with signal success. In February, 1867, he came to Kansas City, where he has since resided. Soon after his arrival he purchased this paper and became its editor. From that time to this his history and labors have been part of the history and labors of this growing city, and are well known. He held the position of Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and delivered the opening address at the inauguration of that enterprise. With larger possibilities and promise he has been suddenly cut off in his early manhood, and the work he stood ready to do for us now seeks other hands.

THE LEGAL TENDER ACT.

The London Times on the Recent Decision of the Supreme Court.

From the London Times, Feb. 24.

The last mail from America has brought us the full report of the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States upon a case of considerable direct importance to many on this side the Atlantic, and interesting to all, as illustrating, perhaps beyond any other, the peculiarities of the United States Constitution. In February, 1862, when the civil war was still young, Congress passed an act, which was immediately approved in due form by President LINCOLN, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $150,000,000 in United States notes payable to bearer, and the act declared that such notes "shall be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest" upon the bonds and notes of the Federation. This act was but the first of a series continually increasing the amount of the notes issued under the same conditions, until at last the total issued approached $450,000,000. At the time it was passed Mr. CHASE was the Secretary of the Treasury, and the measure was introduced, as were most of the other measures of the same character, under his auspices, as part of the plans recommended to Congress for raising money to prosecute the war. Eight years have since elapsed; Mr. CHASE, the Secretary of the Treasury of 1862, has for some time been Chief Justice CHASE of the Supreme Court of the Union, and by a singular fortune it has come to pass that the validity of the act of 1862, initiated under the superintendence of the Secretary, has been submitted for the decision of the Court presided over by the Judge. In the result it has been decided by a majority of the Court that the act was entirely unconstitutional and void, so far as it affected to make the transferable notes, the issue of which it authorized, a legal tender in discharge of past debts, and that Congress transcended its proper powers in attempting to confer such a privilege on the notes. To complete the singularity of the position it fell to the lot of the Chief Justice, not only to pronounce the decision of the majority, but also to make it by his vote the decision of a majority. The case was heard by seven Judges, and, omitting the Chief Justice, three were for supporting and three for annulling the act of Congress. Chief Justice CHASE heroically joined in sacrificing what we may call his own offspring, and in his judgment made the amplest confession of the error Congress had perpetrated. This act of the Supreme Court in annulling the retrospective action of the Legal Tender act must go far to reassure those who feared that the authority of the Judicature had been irremediably weakened by the civil war in America. It would not, we believe, be possible to mention a decision of more momentous importance, or one the grounds of which were more independently investigated. It is true that a cry has been already raised in some quarters in America that the Senate must not approve any fresh appointments to the Court unless they are satisfied that the persons appointed dissent from the recent judgment; but it is difficult to believe that "a law-abiding people" would seriously think of striking so fatal a blow at the integrity of the administration of justice. Dismissing this outrageous suggestion, it must be observed that the result of the trial comes home in a very practical sence to many in England and in Germany. The holders of the securities of all the States except Massachusetts, have since 1862 been paid in paper their interest accruing under bonds given before that date, and some of them whose bonds have matured have been paid off in the same depreciated medium. They have consistently protested against the wrong they have suffered, and the correspondence between the agent of the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD and the Treasurer of Pennsylvania will be remembered from the extraordinary tone adopted by that State official. The decision of the Supreme Court would seem to give to all foreigners who have thus been receiving paper, under protest, in discharge of contracts made when the currency was coin, a right to sue the States indebted to them for the difference in value between what they received and what was their due. We do not understand how any answer could be set up to such a claim. Difficulties might be thrown in the way of suitors, but the Courts to which they would resort would be Federal and not State Courts, and ultimate success ought to be certain. It is probable that united and prompt action would produce a settlement satisfactory to creditors, if it did not even restore the financial reputation of the States in question.

The Raw, Blustering Winds of Early Spring search out the weaknesses of all who are predisposed to lung complaints, and in consequence colds, coughs and bronchial disorders every where prevail. Those who have contracted colds should now be especially careful, and not imprudently wait until by constant coughing they so irritate and rack their lungs as to bring on themselves some serious pulmonary affection. Let them rather treat their symptoms rationally and at once, and by the prompt use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, cure their colds and heal all accompanying soreness of the chest. Sold every where.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

The Use of Pyle's "O. K." Soap is a measure of economy worthy the attention of housekeepers. First-class grocers generally have it for sale. Depot, No. 350 Washington-st.

To Ruptured Persons.—Dr. SHERMAN'S method is a guarantee cure. Office, No. 697 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CARR—TATE.—On Thursday, March 10, at St. John's Chapel, by Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, D. D., assisted by Rev. G. H. Weston, D. D., DAVID CARR to MARGARET, daughter of the late Thomas Tate, all of this City.

DIED.

ALLERTON.—At Bronxville, on Thursday, March 10, FREDRICK S., son of David and Rachel Allerton, aged 3 years, 9 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his father, Bronxville, on Monday, March 14, at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Mount Vernon on the arrival of the 11¼ A. M. train from 27th-st. Depot. The remains will be conveyed to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

CHALMERS.—On Saturday, March 12, JUSTINA V., wife of Thos. H. Chalmers, Jr., and youngest daughter of Capt. Wm. T. Anderson, of Princeton, N. J., aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 242 South 6th-st., Jersey City, on Tuesday, March 15, at 1½ o'clock.

☞ Norfolk papers please copy.

COBURN.—On Saturday, March 12, ROBERT H. COBURN, second son of James M. and Charlotte Coburn, aged 19 years, 1 month and 4 days.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, March 15, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 383 Lexington-av.

DONALD.—On Saturday, March 12, EDGAR W., youngest child of Peter and Anna J. E. Donald.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 35 West 46th-st., this day, at 4 P. M. The remains will be taken to the receiving vault in 2d-st.

EVERETT.—Of hemorrhage of the lungs, on Saturday, March 12, MARGARET EVERETT, daughter of the late James Percival, and wife of Samuel H. Everett, in the 29th year of her age.

Funeral on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the East Baptist Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts. Her relatives and friends of the family will meet at Everett's Hotel, No. 106 Vesey-st., at 12 M., without further invitation.

GORDON.—On Saturday, March 12, MARY ANN, wife of Thomas Gordon, aged 68 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 26 Jane-st.

☞ Newburg and Delhi papers please copy.

GREEN.—On Friday, March 11, RICHARD S. GREEN, aged 70 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Ambrose Episcopal Church, corner of Thompson and Prince sts., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HOLMES.—On Saturday evening, March 12, at 7½ o'clock, after a protracted illness, ROBERT D. HOLMES, Esq., aged 51 years and 9 months.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of the Masonic fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. The remains will be conveyed from his late residence, No. 45 Barrow-st., to Grace Church, where the funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock P. M., and taken thence to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The officers of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York are notified to assemble on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 1½ o'clock, at the late residence of M. W. Bro. ROBERT D. HOLMES, to escort his remains to Grace Church.

The officers and brethren of the several Lodges in the jurisdiction are invited to assemble at Grace Church at 2 o'clock to witness the funeral service and accompany the remains to the place of interment.

JAS. M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

HOLZ.—On Sunday morning, March 13, ERIC HOLZ, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his friend and late employer, David Moffat, No. 57 Willow-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M.

JOHNSON.—On Friday evening, March 11, LOUISA A., wife of Bradish Johnson, and daughter of the late Thomas Lawrance.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEEDS.—In this City, on Saturday, March 12, HENRY H. LEEDS, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 7 East 43d-st., on Tuesday, March 15, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PARSONS.—On Saturday, March 12, 1870, at the residence of Mrs. Green, No. 32 1st-place, Brooklyn, AMELIA V. PARSONS, of St. John's, N. F., in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, March 15, at 2 P. M., at No. 32 1st-place.

PIKE.—On Saturday, March 12, at 11 o'clock P. M., LOUISA ROORBACH, only child of Geo. S. and Maria Van Antwerp Pike, aged 2 years, 6 months and 9 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her grand parent, Noah T. Pike, No. 435 4th-av., on the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Saturday, March 12, at the residence of Alvin C. Bradley, Staten Island, CHARLES HENRY SMITH, Esq., counselor at law, of this City.

Funeral from the house at 11 A. M. on Tuesday, the 15th inst.

VARIAN.—At Fordham, on Saturday, March 12, 1870, after a short illness, ELIZABETH VARIAN, widow of Thomas Varian, of New-York, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Richard Corsa, Fordham, on Tuesday, at 1½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TIFFANY & CO.,
SILVERSMITHS AND JEWELERS,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY.
Factory Nos. 53 and 55 Prince-st.
Are daily receiving of their own make, NEW PATTERNS IN STERLING SILVER, of
FORKS, SPOONS,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES IN THAT LINE.

COMBINATIONS OF THESE ARTICLES PUT
UP EXPRESSLY
FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS.

THEY WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE ARTICLES IN GILT,
PARTIAL-GILT,
AND WITH THEIR NEW FINISH.
OUTFITS AT A FIXED PRICE PER OUNCE.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, &c.
The SUBSCRIBER WILL MOVE to
NO. 513 BROADWAY,
UNDER ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
about MAY 1, and is now SELLING
FINE GOLD WATCHES, FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS AT BARGAINS, SOME AS LOW AS $30, $40 AND $50 EACH; EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NECKLACES, BRACELETS, LOCKETS, &c.,
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.
SOLID SILVER SPOONS, FORKS, CUPS, NAPKIN RINGS, &c.,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
SILVER-PLATED WARE
at nearly half the usual prices.
FRENCH JEWELRY, ENGLISH JET JEWELRY, FANS, OPERA GLASSES, &c.,
AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
GEO. C. ALLEN, NO. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE PRICES.
GAS FIXTURES,
IN GLASS, BRONZE AND ORMOLU,
AT AND BELOW COST.

Our stock must be closed out before May 1 next, and the business will be continued after that date by our successors, Messrs. NICOL & DAVIDSON, at No. 686 Broadway.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Our store, 63x100, to let, either entire or the lofts separately.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.
SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

These three medicines cure Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia. They cleanse the stomach, start the secretions of the liver, create an appetite for rich and nourishing food.

The SEAWEED TONIC keeps the food from souring, until it is digested and made into blood, which ripens the matter in the lungs, and nature throws it off.

Price for the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, Wholesale Agent.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The advantage of this compound over the plain Oil is that the nauseating taste of the Oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the Oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of "WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME." But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston, and by all druggists.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE—Contains no lac sulphur, no sugar of lead, no litharge, no nitrate of silver, and is entirely free from all the poisonous and health destroying drugs used in other hair preparations. It is perfectly clear and transparent; will restore gray or faded hair, stop the hair from falling off; remove dandruff, and cure all diseases of the scalp. PROCTOR BROS., proprietors, Gloucester, Mass. Sold by all druggists.

BRIDGING THE HUDSON.

The Projected Suspension Between St. Anthony's Nose and Fort Clinton—A Stupendous Undertaking—Details of the Plan.

Recently a special act of the State Legislature incorporated the Hudson Highland Suspension Bridge Company. Subsequently an organization was effected, and the following officers appointed: J. M. Courtenay, President; Andrew Carnejie, Vice-President; C. J. Pusey, Treasurer; Jas. H. Jenkins, Secretary; Maj.-Gen. E. W. Serrell, Chief Engineer; Maj.-Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Consulting Engineer, and the following Board of Directors: John M. Courtenay, Andrew Carnejie, Caleb H. Mahen, Chas. J. Pusey, David Lyman, Edward W. Serrell, N. P. Stanton, S. Dingee, L. T. Guthrie, Geo. B. McClellan, A. C. Ellis, R. J. Hubbard, E. R. Wiswell. The estimated cost of this grand undertaking and the exact date for the commencement of its construction are not yet given to the public. But that it is one of the greatest feats of bridge building ever attempted is manifest, from the meagre facts and figures thus far given forth.

THE LOCATION.

Its location is already determined upon. It will span the river, from bluff to bluff, between Fort Clinton, on the western, to St. St. Anthony's Nose, on the eastern side. The abutments and towers will be built upon the natural rock, which forms the base of the range of mountains along the river's course, and is of primitive granite of the most enduring and permanent character. There will be one clear span of 1,600 feet. The length of the bridge between the towers is to be 1,666 feet. The total length of the bridge, including the approaches, will be 2,499 feet. The height of the lower part of the bridge above high water mark will be 155 feet.

THE MATERIAL.

The entire structure will be formed of steel combination truss and cable work. The wires to be used in the manufacture of these cables is composed of a new steel of peculiar properties, and in experimental trials, in spans 2,640 feet long, has shown greater tensile strength with less weight than any ever before used Its tenacity is almost incredible. This structure will surpass that at Niagara, and others, in several respects. While the former is of iron cables and of great weight, this will be of the lighter steel combination trusses, more shapely and graceful and firm. The span is

THE LONGEST IN THE WORLD.

The height of the towers above the surface of the water will be 280 feet. There will be four systems and twenty cables, locked or rooted deeply into the rock, and abutments and towers. Each cable will be about fourteen inches in diameter, interlaced and secured by innumerable other and smaller cables. The cables will contain 371,165,750 feet, or 70,302 miles of steel wire. The total weight of iron and steel in the bridge will be about 17,000 tons, and the total suspended weight will be 9,651 tons. The total measurement of masonry will be 58,084 cubic yards. It is calculated that this bridge could safely support a train of sixty locomotives and 35,000 people.

TWO STORIES HIGH.

It will have two decks or floors; the upper one will have narrow and broad-gauge tracks, and will be used for railroad purposes; while the lower one will be devoted to team service. The amount of weight that can ever be crowded upon it at once, will be but one-sixth of its supporting capacity. Of course, the elevation above the water level renders it far out of the way of navigable craft of all kinds. The benefits to accrue from the successful consummation of the undertaking are manifold, and actually resolve themselves into necessities. It opens, what is most imperatively demanded, viz.: a midland, all-rail avenue, uninterrupted by the tedious and provoking delays of ferriage between the East, North-West and West and the great Metropolis of the nation, at the most practicable crossing point along the Hudson River, and but about forty miles above New-York. As a lesser, but still important consideration, it also opens a carriage and foot highway between the great and populous lands on either bank of the river. The railroad now being built between New-Haven, Derby and Willimantic, Conn., forms a part of the great Eastern and Western line. Negotiations are now progressing toward the consolidation of seven important roads in this enterprise.

CONVERGING RAILROADS.

Among the roads that from natural and inevitable causes will, first or last, be likely to gravitate toward this magnet of necessity, will be the Hudson River; the Boston, Hartford and Erie; the Midland; the West Side Albany, (to be,) the Delaware and Lackawanna, the Harlem, the Danbury and Norwalk, the New-York and New-Haven, the Shore Line, Boston; the New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Connecticut Valley, &c., with all their tributaries. Among other benefits it will transport and reduce the cost of millions of tons of coal annually, from the Pennsylvania coal-fields to all points east of the Hudson River, $2 per ton; other freight is saved the onerous charges of transhipment at New-York and across the ferries. The present expense of transferring certain freight from New-York to Jersey City, is about equal to the cost of its transportation by rail between Jersey City and Philadelphia, or between New-York and New-Haven. Several miles' distance is saved between New-York City and Turner's Station (on the Erie Railway,) by crossing this bridge, which is but three miles above Peekskill. These facts and figures—the latter not the final and fixed statements of the projectors of the enterprise, but still in the main correct—give a clear conception of the tremendous scheme. The eminent names of the incorporators, before mentioned herein, and those of other friends of the enterprise, induce the belief that but a little more time and negotiation and launching out of huge capital is required to complete a triumph in the enginery of bridge building such as the world never before saw, or even dreamed of.

Rapid Transit Through New-York—The Proposed Arcade Railway.

George B. McClellan, Wm. J. McAlpine, Egbert L. Viele, Julius W. Adams, Sylvester Sweet, I. F. Quinby and John B. Jarvis having been requested as a Board of Engineers "to consider the question of a subway under Broadway, in the City of New-York, with the view of relieving that street from its present interruptions, and of affording a more convenient and speedy transit for passengers and for merchandise, without injury to the property upon the line of the street, or diversion of the established classes of business thereon," have submitted a report in which they say that a Sub-Arcade Railway, such as is proposed by the New-York Arcade Railway Company, will accomplish the objects desired, namely: 1. It provides a pleasant, rapid transit for through passengers between the lower and upper ends of the island, and a slower but still speedy movement for the local passengers. 2. It provides a cheap and convenient channel for the conveyance of freight between the termini of the steam railways, and a large portion of the business houses in the City. 3. It classifies the travel and trade, and removes from the present street so many of its vehicles as to render it more useful and pleasant for carriages. 4. It furnishes an arcade avenue and promenade, convenient for pedestrians at all times, in warm, cold or stormy weather. 5. The subway will be well ventilated and lighted, so that its use will be pleasant and healthy. 6. It can be constructed without interruption either to the travel on the street or the convenient use of the buildings adjacent, and without occupying the street for the hauling of the materials required from or to the work; and it can be built without endangering any of the structures along the street, and with arrangements for a better location of the water and gas pipes and sewers, and without any interruption of the present connections. 7. The route selected is determined by the topography of the island. 8. It in no case occupies or injures any private property, but in nearly all cases greatly enhances the value of the property along its route. 9. There are no difficulties attending the construction of the work which can not be overcome with engineering skill, and at a comparatively moderate cost. Finally, it meets a necessity in the most complete and unobjectionable manner. The estimated cost is from $1,600,000 to $2,000,000 per mile. The Board thinks the highest of these sums would in general be sufficient to cover the expense.

Sixteenth Ward German-American School Club.

This organization met at No. 111 Seventh-avenue, yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. Dicks presiding. Mr. E. F. Graubert made an address stating that the aims of the Club were not only the introduction of German as a regular branch of instruction in the public schools, but improvement of the methods of teaching practiced in them generally. On his motion it was resolved that the delegates of the Club to the General Committee of the German-American School Association of this City, be instructed accordingly.

Dr. Hartwig Gercke made an address arguing that only public free schools ought to be maintained by State taxes. On his motion it was resolved that the delegates of the Club to the General Committee of the German-American School Association be instructed to oppose the support of sectarian schools by public moneys. Mr. Dicks, the Chairman of the Club, who is also President of the Board of School Trustees of the ward, reported that in Grammar School No. 55, in West Twentieth-street, a female teacher was appointed to teach German as a regular branch of instruction. The thanks of the meeting were voted, on this account, to Mr. William A. Baker, the principal of the school, and Mr. Dicks. A committee was appointed to visit the several public schools of the ward, in order to derive information about them. Dr. Gercke announced his willingness to address the Club at their next meeting on reading the Bible in the public schools, which was accepted, and the meeting then, after the transaction of some minor business, adjourned.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Review of Past Week.

The state of the real estate market during the past week, as exhibited in the public sales at the Exchange, has not improved. A larger proportion than usual of the sales announced were not actually consummated, and where they were peremptory by order of Court, the prices obtained were in general unsatisfactory. Tuesday and Wednesday were apparently busy days, but the rest of the week was dull. The announcements thus far made for the present week show some falling off. Today Stanley Day disposes of some improved City property.

The entire amount of auction sales for the week was $500,335. The number of transfers reported were 129, involving consideration money to the amount of $1,728,837.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Broadway, w. s., 275 ft. s. of Amity-st., 45x200, h. and l.	$10,000
1st-av., w. s., and 28th-st., n. s., front on 28th-st., 98.9x100	
Bowery, w. s., 256 ft. s. of Houston-st., 99.6x16.8x98.9x16.11	22,000
11th-st., s. s., 243.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x94.8	14,000
17th-st., n. s., 650 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x92	3,500
32d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	2,950
56th-st., s. s., 215 ft. e. of 4th-av., 40x100.5, h. and l.	66,000
57th-st., n. s., 131.5 ft. w. of Avenue A, 40x100.4	1,000
61st-st., s. s., 196 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18x100.5	25,000
65th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av., 175x100.5	66,500
112th-st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.11, h. and l.	3,500
119th-st., n. s., 304.8 ft. w. of Av. A, 16.8x100.10	8,000
132d-st., s. s., 235 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x99.11	3,500
2d-av., w. s., 50.11 ft. s. of 104th-st., 50.11x100	5,300
4th-av., corner of 111th-st., No. 1,230, 25x100	4,000
5th-av., e. s., 52.2 ft. s. of 84th-st., 50x100	36,000
9th-av., e. s., 26.4 ft. n. of 16th-st., 26.3x100	6,500
9th-av., e. s., 52.7 ft. n. of 16th-st., 26.3x100	6,500
10th-av., e. s., 74 ft. s. of 27th-st., 24.8x75, h. and l.	9,000
Leases Recorded.	
Essex-st., No. 29, 4 years, per year	1,020
Essex-st., Nos. 77 and 79, 5 1-6 years, per year	4,000
Park Row, No. 41, 5 years, per year	10,000
Park Row, Nos. 39 and 40, 2 stores, basement sub-cellar, 5 years, per year	22,000
Rivington-st., No. 29, 3 years, per year	1,000
1st-av., No. 118, store, cellar and 3d floor, 3 years, per year	1,119
KINGS COUNTY,	
Brooklyn	
Center-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100	2,250
East Broadway, s.s., 320.3 ft. e. of Flatbush Plank Road, 50x207.3	2,500
Hancock-st., s. s., 152.6 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 17.6x100 H. and L. Foreclosure	1,200
Hicks and Rapalyea sts., n. w. corner, 50x100	3,000
Leonard-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Colyer-st., 25x100	1,500
McDonough-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of Yates-av., 180x100	8,500
Monroe-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 51.6x6x38.6x14.6x90x20.6, ½ share	500
Ormond-st., w. s., 108.8 ft. n. of Fulton av., 40x100x4.7x—x13.2x59.10x13.2x16.8x20	9,000
Walworth-st., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Park-av., 50x100, Ca. G.	800
North 7th-st., n. e. s., 80 ft. n. w. of 6th-st., 20x60	2,500
9th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100xthe block	11,300
11th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x100	5,000
38th-st., n. e. s., 429.1 ft. s. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.2	250
Myrtle-av., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 50x100	6,000
Reid-av., e. s. 75 ft. s. of Jefferson-st., 25x100, (half shares.)	640
Jefferson-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Reid-av., 10x100	
Vansicien-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Baltic-av., 25x100	1,600
Williams-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 50x100	9,000
Williams-av., e. s., 274.5 ft. s. of Atlantic-av., 16.8x100	4,500
Willoughby-av., s. s. 52 ft. w. of Walworth-st., 16x90	5,000
9th-av. and 14th-st., s. w. corner, 194.9xthe block, q. c. 1869	13,125
28½ lots in Ninth Ward, adjoining Johnson & Spader's, foreclosure	4,000
Bushwick, lots Nos. 1 to 15, and 33 to 36, and 45 and 46 inclusive, J. T. Runcie's map	5,500
RICHMOND COUNTY.	
New-Brighton.	
4th-st., 125 ft. e. of Lafayette-av., 50x100	$800
Stapleton.	
Bay-st., Eliz. Sherman's, 82x25x75x25.11	$2,000
Oceanville.	
Central and Beach avs., Timothy Abbott's, 50x200	$200
Northfield.	
Old Place road, adjoining land of Benjamin Decker, 169.6x156.6x169.6x163.7	$175
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Cortlandt.	
Yorktown road and Croton-av., n. e. corner, 90x107	$2,000
Ossining.	
Montgomery-st., n. s., B. Kelty's property, 40x137	$400
Poundridge.	
Road through Poundridge, w. s., adjoining S. Stephen's, 2 acres	$2,600
Westchester.	
8th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Avenue C, 50x116	$450
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Broad and Tichenor sts., n. e. corner, 32x113x114	$20,000
Brunswick-st., n. s., 97 ft. e. of Murray-st., 82.6x204	$5,500
Green-st., s. s., 126 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 23x92	$8,500
High-st., e. s., 173 ft. s. of Frelinghuysen's property, 23x109	950
High-st., w. s., lot No. 32, H. Gifford's, 30x94	1,800
Main-st., w. s., 25 ft. s of George-st., 50x100	900
Mead-place, e. s., 125 ft. w. of Webster-st., 25x100	600
Prince-st. and South-Orange-av., s. w. corner, 30x56x62	7,200
Spruce-St., n. s., 266 ft. w. of Washington st., 46.10x100	3,750
South Orange.	
S. Haynes to J. Counsellor, 15 acres	$17,000
Jersey City.	
Lease of lots Nos. 117 and 119 North 1st-st., n. s., 10 years, per year	$1,200
Bergen.	
Pine-st., w. s., 510 ft. s of Communipaw av., 25x102, ½ share	$1,200
State-st., n. s., 60 ft. from Jersey City and Bergen Point Plank road, 20x99	1,000
Stewart-av., s. s., lots Nos. 88, 89, 90 and 91, block No. 30 West Bergen	2,500
Hoboken.	
3d-st., centre line, 350 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 170x312x490x662	$330,000
Harrison.	
Bergen-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 1st-st., 25x100	$450
4th-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Hill-st., 100x100	1,000
Hudson City.	
Tonnelle-av., w. s., lot No. 4, block A, Bramhall's map, 25x90	$275
Bergen.	
Hobart-av., e. s., Amos Stearn's property, 5 8-10 lots, each 25x100	$2,000
16th-st., n. e. s., 200 ft. s. e. of Avenue C, 50x100	1,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—The four-story high-basement brown-stone house, 25x60, with 20 feet extension and all modern improvements, on West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; terms made easy.

Also, for sale or to let, a three-story brick house and stable attached, on 41st-st., between Madison and Park avs.; if required would be let separate. For particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE ON THE GRAND CIRCLE, 250 feet west of Broadway, a handsome new brown stone house, 21x54; if not sold this month, will be let or leased for a term of years at $3,000 per annum; terms, if sold, half cash; also, smaller brown stone houses for sale, real beauties, for $13,000. Apply at No. 306 West 58th-st., to A. M. C.

FOR SALE—ON 46TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., a new and very elegant high-stoop four-story brown-stone house, built by Robins, hard wood finish, rosewood doors, bathrooms on second and third stories; NOVEL ARRANGEMENT OF INTERIOR. A liberal amount can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NOS. 686 AND 688 Lexington-av., two first-class four story brown stone houses, between 56th and 57th sts.; having all the modern improvements, and in complete order; can be seen from 10 to 4, without permit, by applying at No. 688. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

NO. 49 WEST 25TH-ST.—THREE STORY attic, fine basement and subcellar, high stoop house, built by the late Wood Gibson in the best manner; will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

FOR SALE—$28,000 EACH, THE FOUR story, medium sized, splendid brown stone houses and lots, Nos. 21 and 23 East 48th-st., near Madison-av.; terms easy. Inquire of W. FANNING, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 145 EAST 34TH-ST., near Lexington-av.; is a four-story basement subcellar high-stoop brown-stone, in complete order; parlors frescoed in oil. Inquire on premises, or of W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 291 Broadway, Room No. 17.

FORTY-FIVE LOTS, HANDSOMELY situated on 10th-av. and Boulevard; splendid investment; for sale or exchange for country residence. G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON THE northwest corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., some of those elegant four story high stoop brown stone front French-roof houses; 21, 22 and 23x48 feet; lots 90, 110 and 200 feet. These houses have been built by day's work in the most thorough manner under the supervision of the owner. All modern improvements replete. Black-walnut front and vestibule doors; stairs and staircasings of the most elegant design; black-walnut sash and French plate glass; dining room and hall wainscoted in black walnut; independent laundry, two bath-rooms, three water-closets, eight wash basins, butter pantry, 18 rooms, 12 pantries and any amount of drawers, &c.; hot-air furnaces. Fifteen to twenty minutes by Greene-av. cars from Fulton Ferry; five to seven blocks from Prospect Park grand entrance. Price moderate; terms to suit; about one-half cash; must be seen to be appreciated; immediate possession. Apply on the premises to THOMAS FAGAN, owner.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—NO. 9 TOMPKINS-place; modern improvements, stone, with carpets and mirrors.
No. 321 Sackett-st., brick.
No. 29 William-st., brick, and brick stable.
No. 9 Union-place, brick.
Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 255 Court-st., near Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RYE, Westchester County, two beautiful cottages, delightfully situated, directly on the Sound, with splendid scenery and bathing; also, some unimproved property in the neighborhood. Apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 28 Wall-st.

FINE FURNISHED BROWN-STONE residence; best neighborhood, Brooklyn; price low. Owner at No. 143 East 23d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY HOMES.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offer for sale on the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, at

BAYONNE, FANWOOD,
BERGEN POINT, PLAINFIELD,
ELIZABETH, DUNELLEN,
ROSELLE. BLOOMSBURY, &c.

LOTS and HOUSES suitable for persons of moderate means. Fine Building Sites, with land by the acre.

Most of these places can be reached inside of forty minutes from the City,

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home.

Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty st.

A. D. HOPE, GENERAL AGENT.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS in Newark, N. J., for SALE or to LET.

A BARGAIN.—A NEAT TWO-STORY RESIDENCE, with extension, very pleasantly located in Bloomfield, N. J., twelve miles from the City, near the depot, and convenient to churches, schools, &c.; $7,500; furniture if desired. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES
and four handsome cottages, ready May 1,
For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights,

100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes.

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT GREENWICH, Conn., together with furniture and stock and five acres of land, laid out in lawn, garden and shrubbery; stables, barns, and other out-buildings complete; built under the superintendence of Calvert Vaux; plumbing by Philbin & Quin; house 50x45 feet, with extension 22x30; contains besides library, parlors, dining room, thirteen rooms, all in perfect order for immediate occupation; large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage at six per cent. For further particulars and permit to view the premises, inquire of the owner, FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., No. 194 Broadway. If not sold by 20th April it will be withdrawn, as the owner will continue to occupy the house himself.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR THE Summer—Extraordinary advantages, a splendid house, partly furnished, situated on the south point of City Island, (Long Island Sound;) five acres of land, 15 miles from City; unsurpassed for fishing and yachting; convenient to City by bridge and steamboat. Inquire of R. OGDEN DOREMUS, No. 70 Union-place, before and after business hours, or STEPHEN D. HORTON on premises.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE FARM OF the late Wm. M. Ross, situated in Metuchin, N. J., comprising 140 acres, suitable for subdivision into villa plots; is offered at private sale until March 24, 1870; if not then sold, will be offered at public auction, on the premises, that day. Apply on the premises, to Mrs. S. L. ROSS, Executrix; to AMOS ROBINS, New-Brunswick, or to RUFUS N. EDGAR, Rahway.

SOUTH ORANGE.—A VERY DESIRABLE house and five acres, one mile from the depot; house contains 16 rooms, has a piazza and shade on three sides; has hot and cold water in kitchen. Also, a cottage with 7 rooms, large barn, carriage house, stable, &c. land under-drained, with splendid lawn and shade trees; built by days' labor. Price, $16,000.
A. D. MELLICK & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Yonkers for sale, consisting of fine house with modern conveniences; a first-class stable, half an acre of land, on which are plenty of shade trees and shrubbery, small garden, &c.; bath and boat-house; near the depot, in good order, and in every way suitable for a genteel family. Inquire of DRAKE BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 16 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR New-York or Brooklyn property, farm, 75 acres, delightfully located on Long Island, near Sound; water connecting; fine modern house, gas, &c.; with or without farming implements and part of stock, at less than value. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

PLAINFIELD.—A VERY ATTRACTIVE residence for sale, on an elevation commanding fine views of the town and mountains; house is modern, contains 12 rooms handsomely finished in hard woods, stable and carriage house; fine shade and lawn; $20,000 with five acres, $14,000 with one acre.
A. D. MELLICK & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., HOUSE of ten rooms, range, bathroom, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, marble mantel, street paved; horse cars pass the door; seven minutes' walk from depot; lot 36x176; fruit, grapery; price, $9,000; half cash. For particulars apply at Room No. 6 Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE, A DESIRABLE dwelling house, with 12 rooms, 4 marble mantels, range and furnace, gas, hot and cold water, and all modern improvements; seven minutes' walk from station; has a shady lawn, with fruit trees in garden; lot, 46x150. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE HOUR FROM THE CITY. New-Brighton, Staten Island, ten minutes from Sailors' Snug Harbor landing, fine house, with all conveniences, barn, out-buildings, garden, &c., with two or more acres of land. Apply to WM. A. COLLINS, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage, with seven rooms, in first-rate order, and new barn, with one acre of land, and plenty of shade and fruit trees. For terms and full information apply to the owner, at 56 Cedar-st., N. Y.

IRVINGTON, ON HUDSON.—FOR SALE, a frame house and lot, 100 feet square on the avenue, 100 feet from Broadway. Address OWNER, No. 40 West 38th-st., New-York.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—150 acres, good buildings, orchard, &c., near depot; only $70 per acre. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

ALL KINDS OF LANDS IN VIRGINIA, West Virginia, and in the South, for sale by the New-York Southern Land Company, 58 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Scarsdale Station. This house is less than a half mile from the depot, a beautiful Gothic mansion, containing eighteen fine sized rooms, (partially furnished,) and is supplied with water flowing through it from a never failing spring, together with all other modern conveniences. The grounds embrace fifteen acres, with fine barn, garden and ice-house filled. The place is perfectly healthy, one hour from the City, with fifteen daily trains. Address Box 5,626 New-York City.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME FURNISHED first-class four story high stoop brown stone front house on the north side of 46th-st., near 5th-av., in splendid order and replete with every convenience; will only be rented for a private residence, for one or more years if desired; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply at No. 7 Pine-st., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, to MORRIS BROTHERS.

TO LET—ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, Jersey City, houses Nos. 3, 8 and 9 Belmont-place, Belmont-av., three stories, with high basement, ten rooms, and finished in modern style; distance 20 minutes from ferry by horse cars; fine prospect, and neighborhood unobjectionable; rent low. Apply at No. 1 Belmont-place, or No. 308 West-st., New-York.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE to let for five months, from April 20, by a family going to Europe; house three story high stoop, in 43d-st., near 6th-av.; will be rented to a small family of adults only, at the nominal rent of $200 per month, for the sake of having it well cared for. Inquire of the owner, No. 391 Broadway.

TO LET AT GREENPOINT, BROOKLYN, convenient to the 10th and 23d sts., to New-York and Brooklyn City, railroad cars—three first-class three story and basement brick and frame dwellings; modern improvements; rent, $900 to $1,200. Inquire of SAMUEL D. CLARK, Franklin-st. Bank Building.

IRVINGTON ON HUDSON.—TO RENT, furnished, for the year, a stone cottage, ten rooms, besides basement, between one and two acres, well planted and grown, with carriage house and garden; eight minutes' walk to station. Address No. 40 West 38th-st., New-York.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT—Three first-class brick villas, adapted for Winter and Summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes' of Wall-st. C. K. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE AND STABLE.—To let to a private family only—an extra sized four story stone front furnished house and stable, on separate and adjacent lot, on the crown of Murray Hill, near 5th-av. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, seven minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing, to a private family only, a good-sized, comfortable house, thoroughly furnished, with stable; terms, $2,800 per annum, or $1,800 for six months. Apply at No. 391 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the first-class four story brown stone house, No. 4 West 47th-st.; a most desirable location. For terms inquire on the premises. Also, to let, the fine stable, No. 21 West 44th-st.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE PRICE, FIRST-class residences in the four-story brown-stone block upon Central Park, 5th-av and 86th-st. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st., where plans can be seen.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 153 East 30th-st., with all modern improvements, between 3d and Lexington avs. For terms and permit inquire of G. G. YVELIN, No. 206 Fulton-st.

BROADWAY.—TO LET—THE SPACIOUS store and basement in the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.'s building, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway; 55x200. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 123 Fulton-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—THE BRADhurst mansion, on 149th-st. and 9th-av.; stable, greenhouses, garden, &c.; a first-class place in every respect. Apply to WM. G. ANNAN, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET—OPPOSITE HOLY TRINITY, Brooklyn Heights, the stone front house No. 110 Montague-st. This is the most desirable location in Brooklyn.

TO LET—PART OF A DESIRABLE THREE story brown stone house, No. 302 West 34th-st., with all improvements. Apply between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

TO RENT—A THREE STORY AND FRENCH roof brown stone dwelling on 130th-st., first house from Boulevard. For permits, &c., apply at the office of JOHN MCCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.

A four story brown stone house, on 5th-av., near 30th-st.	$5,000
7th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.	2,500
East 22d-st., near Broadway	4,000
5th-av., near 50th-st.	6,000
5th-av., near 57th-st.	5,000
No. 83 Amity-st.	1,700
Lafayette-place, near 4th-st.	4,000
50th-st., near 5th-av.	4,000
5th-av., corner	8,000
34th-st., near 7th-av.	2,500
7th-av., near 43d-st.	2,500
34th-st., near Broadway, (furnished)	6,000
14th-st., near 7th-av., (furnished)	6,000

The above houses have all the modern improvements and are very desirably located.

Apply to up-town office of
WILLIAM & E. A. CRUIKSHANK,
No. 1,302 Broadway,
Or No. 595 6th-av.

HOUSES TO LET—WITH THE MODERN improvements:
No. 19 Nassau-st., frame.
No. 320 Sackett-st., frame.
No. 321 Sackett-st., brick.
No. 37 Douglass-st., stone.
No. 376 Henry-st., stone.
No. 364 Henry-st., stone.
No. 8 Harrison-st., brick.
No. 68 West Baltic-st., brick.
No. 288 Union-st., brick.
No. 275 Union-st., brick.
Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 255 Court-st., near Sackett, Brooklyn.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FOR RENT.

FINE OFFICES
IN THE SUPERIOR MARBLE BUILDING, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

The entire floor now occupied by the New-York Life Insurance Company, 37x90, with fine vaults.

The splendid suite of rooms on third floor, now occupied by counselors Jesup & Kennedy.

The very light suite of rooms on fourth floor, (back,) occupied by Wright, architect; and the front offices on same floor.

ALSO,

The entire upper lofts, very high and superior lights, and suitable for an engraver or lithographer.

Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE STORE PROPERTY TO LET OR LEASE.—Corner store on the best side of Broadway, between Union and Madison squares. Two stores on Broadway, near Bleecker-st.; five stories high and full front; will be rented separately or together. Corner store and basement on 7th-av.; choice location. Store on 6th-av., running through to Broadway. The above stores are in the best locations for business in the City, and will be rented very low. Apply to up-town office of WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 1,302 Broadway, or No. 595 6th-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 63x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE corner of Broadway and Broome-st., now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 63 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, beside basement and sub-basement. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS on the second floor of Park Bank Buildings, Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway. Apply on the premises or to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS STORE, 25X80, on Fulton-st., near and east of Broadway; to a desirable tenant at a low price; immediate possession. LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

FACTORY TO LET—FIFTY BY FIFTY; five stories and basement; high; well lighted; Nos. 411 and 413 West 42d-st.
G. YOUNGS, No. 815 7th-av.

FACTORIES TO LET.—APPLY AT NO. 192 Broadway, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A RESPONSIBLE GENTLEMAN WITH a wife and one child, wants to rent a small furnished house; location preferred above 23d-st., and between Lexington and 8th avs. Address J. P., City Post-office, Box No. 2,007.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE for a small family. Address, with full particulars, G. B. D., NEW-YORK HERALD.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
TUESDAY, March 15,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

ABSOLUTE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.
SPLENDID EIGHTEENTH WARD (BROOKLYN) PROPERTY,
FOR RESIDENCES OR STORES.
MYRTLE-AV., CORNER ON TWO RAILROADS.

MYRTLE-AV. AND CHESNUT-ST., (Railroad on each)—Southeast corner, splendid business lot.

CHESNUT-ST., (De Kalb-av. Railroad)—Southeast side, 75 feet 4 inches southwest of Myrtle-av., 9 splendid lots.

CENTRAL-AV.—South side, entire front between Chesnut and Stockholm sts., 9 lots.

STOCKHOLM-ST.—Northwest side, 95 feet southwest of Central-av., 9 lots.

NOTE.—The above property is most eligibly situated in the most growing part of the city; the surroundings are excellent; its geographical position will insure a future value that can now scarcely be estimated.

ALSO, AT SAME TIME AND PLACE.

CENTRAL-AV. AND JACOB-ST.—Southwest corner, 5 lots.

EVERGREEN-AV. AND IVY-ST.—Northeast corner, 5 lots.

Terms easy. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York; 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION BY ORDER of the Supreme Court of valuable property on 1st-av., Baxter, Canal, Cedar, Grand, Rector, Washington and West 38th sts., and land in the town of Solon, Cortlandt County, New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway. Sale under the direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Referee.

FIRST-AVENUE, No. 165—Valuable lot, with two story brick stable and dwelling, covering entire lot 23.2x100.

NORTHEAST CORNER BAXTER AND CANAL STREETS—Four five story brown stone stores and dwelling, known as Nos. 211, 213, 215, 217 and 219 Canal-st., 38.10 on Baxter and 78.10 on Canal-st.

GRAND-STREET—Nos. 577, 577½ and 579. Valuable plot of ground with five story brick stores and dwellings, 46.8x75.3x96.5.

NORTHEAST CORNER WASHINGTON AND RECTOR STREETS—Nos. 99 and 99½; plot of ground, 27.6x87.4, with brick buildings.

NORTHEAST CORNER WASHINGTON AND CEDAR STREETS—Nos. 147, 147½ and 149; plot, with brick buildings, 55.5x40.5.

WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, No. 117—Three story basement brick house and lot, between Broadway and 6th-av., 25x98.9; also 294 acres in the town of Solon, Cortlandt County, New-York.

Book Maps now ready at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st. R. H. BOWNE, Attorney.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water powers, runs and falls of water, water courses, and water rights and privileges, water wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 48 Broad-st., New-York City.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery of deed, which will be a trustees' deed, and ready for delivery at the said office of said W. H. Whittingham, on March 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon.

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—Auction sale, March 16, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.—The entire GROTON SOAPSTONE QUARRY, lands, mills, machinery, &c., in complete running order. For bill of particulars, see *Times* of March 1, or address J. F. WOOD, No. 32 Pemberton-square, Boston, Mass.

STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer—Offices No. 111 Broadway.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON MONDAY, March 14, at Exchange Sales Rooms, at 12 M.:

AVENUE A—East side, two story and basement frame house, 8 rooms, 50 feet south of 122d-st.; lot 24.10 front by 24.7½ rear, 98 feet deep.

AVENUE A—East side, two story and basement frame house, 8 rooms, 75.1 feet south of 122d-st., lot 25.10x98; $3,290 can remain on each until Dec. 1, 1873, and are rented to May 1, 1870, at $500 each.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-ST.—Three story French roof frame house, brick basement, barn on rear of lot, south side, 120 feet east of 4th-av., lot 16.8x100.10; $2,500 can remain.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF 14 VALUABLE LOTS near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on the southerly side of Bergen-st., between Fifth and Flatbush avs., to be sold on TUESDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn; well worthy the attention of capitalists or those seeking building lots. Maps at No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, AT 12 M., AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM:

SEVENTH-AVENUE BOULEVARD—Six lots, north east corner 127th-st.; splendid elevation, and one of the grandest sites for a church or public building. Sixty per cent. can remain.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, splendid lots near Central Park.

SIXTY-NINTH-ST.—3 lots s. s., 300 feet w of 8th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, L. I.

LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises situated on Maple-av., 200 feet west of Jaggar-av., the elegant residence lately occupied by Louis Snyder, Esq. The house is an irregular cottage about 30x40, the lot 75x180. The house contains all the

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,

furnaces, range, gas, stationary wash-tubs, &c., and is situated in the most desirable part of Flushing, surrounded by fine residences and improvements.

Flushing, with its new railroad and frequent trains, offers

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

for investment.

Trains leave James-slip 9, 10 and 12½ o'clock, or 34th-st. 9¼, 10¼, 12¾. Terms easy.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF UNIVERSITY AND CLINTON PLACES AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway:

UNIVERSITY-PLACE—The lease of lot, together with the four story and basement brick building thereon, situate on the southeast corner of University-place and Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) known as No. 42 Clinton-place. The house covers the entire lot, which is 25 by about 102 feet; contains 47 rooms, has modern improvements, is well and substantially built, and in good order. This property has been occupied for the past eight years by one party as a first-class private hotel, for which purpose, or a club-house, it is well adapted. The lease is from the Sailors' Snug Harbor, has four years to run from November, 1869, at an annual ground rent of $300, taxes and assessments, and contains covenants for perpetual renewals. The premises are now rented for $5,300 per annum.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 2D-AV., 56TH AND 112TH STS., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway:

56TH-ST.—4 lots on the south side of 56th-st., 275 feet west of 9th-av.

56TH-ST.—4 lots and gores on the north side of 56th-st., 275 feet west of 9th-av.

2D-AV.—4 lots, east side of 2d-av., commencing on the northeast corner of 112th-st.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 324 WEST 52D-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, 111 Broadway:

WEST FIFTY-SECOND-ST.—The new first-class three story high stoop brown stone front house and lot, situate on the south side of West 52d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and known as No. 324; the house is about 55 feet deep, and contains the modern improvements, well and substantially built under the direction of Messrs. Wm. Youngs & Son, and ready for immediate occupancy; lot 17.1x100.5.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GREAT JONES-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway:

GREAT JONES-ST.—The three story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the south side of Great Jones-st., 252 feet 6 inches east of Broadway, and known as No. 11. The house is about 45 feet deep; lot 26.2x100 feet.

FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE 19th day of March, 1870, at noon, on the premises, the Dutchess County Academy, in the City of Poughkeepsie; established in 1792; lot about 200 feet square, in choice location; building of brick, about 43 feet by 68 feet; three stories high, besides basement; in good order and adapted to day scholars and boarders. For further particulars inquire of C. W. SWIFT, Secretary, Poughkeepsie.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW
Will draw interest from April 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.
Assets, $5,931,230 59.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward.
ONE DOLLAR received.
INTEREST COMMENCES April 1, and is payable in July.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from APRIL 1. FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.

N. J. HAINES,	JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.	G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
	T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO. }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 10, 1870. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York.

They have also declared a like dividend of Four per Cent. on the consolidation certificates of the Company, free of Government tax, payable on the same day, at the Union Trust Company, New-York. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 19th day of March, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 19th day of April next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
COLUMBUS, S. C., March 3, 1870. }

THE INTEREST MATURING APRIL 1, 1870, on the Bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after April 1, at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York. NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer State of South Carolina.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
IRON WORKS.
All kinds of cast and wrought iron work for building. Counting house and warerooms,
NOS. 139 AND 143 CENTRE-ST.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Certificate No. 38 for five shares of the capital stock of the Harlem Bank, issued to, and owned by, the undersigned, dated July 1, 1869, was on or about the 1st of January, 1870, stolen from my safe at No. 66 East Broadway, New-York City. Said certificate was unindorsed at the time it was taken, and application has been made to the Board of Directors for a new certificate. ROBERT C. BROWN.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PONY ESTABLISHMENT; is warranted sound and kind; with phaeton and harness. Apply at No. 161 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A FEW SHETLAND PONIES; will pay $130 each. Address JAMES FOSTER, station D, N. Y. Post-office.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PRESCRIPtion store, neatly fitted up; situated on a business street, and doing an excellent trade. Address H. Y. X., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE
50-YEAR BONDS,
At 95, Free of United States Tax.

These Bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin, at New-York or London; the interest payable in May and November.

They are convertible into stock, and are protected by a liberal Sinking Fund.

They are issued upon the several sections of the road only as the same are completed and in successful operation.

They are guaranteed not only by a first lien upon the entire property and franchises of the Company, but also by now current earnings and an ample commerce on the route of the road, and have not to depend for their security upon a traffic which the road itself is expected to create.

Over Three Million Dollars have been already expended on the road.

Eighty-three miles of road are already completed and equipped, and show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is progressing rapidly towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections of America. Its large and extending population, and its immense yield of agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road.

The road also runs through the fertile and growing State of Minnesota. It traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms the shortest of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis.

We recommend these bonds with the greatest confidence as a safe and first-class investment.

All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	JAMES H. BANKER, Bank of New-York.
H. H. BAXTER, No. 17 Broad-st.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

RAILROAD BONDS.

$50,000 Dutchess and Columbia Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent.,
and
other first-class bonds paying 8 to 10 per cent. interest,
For sale by
O. E. WOOD,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale $150,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.
W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., }
No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 5, 1870. }

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, twenty-four bonds, numbered as follows: 69, 384, 218, 107, 31, 18, 525, 275, 282, 504, 318, 22, 146, 390, 491, 6, 310, 247, 121, 372, 150, 395, 198 and 119, of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1870. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CITY of Brunswick are hereby notified to attend a special meeting at the office of the Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, Room No. 15, on MONDAY, March 21, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. B. F. GRADY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

STATE OF MISSOURI.
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF
DAVIESS COUNTY.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON THE FIRST DAYS OF JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

THESE BONDS HAVE TWENTY YEARS TO RUN FROM JULY 1, 1869.

THE COUNTY HAS ISSUED $150,000 WHICH CONSTITUTES ENTIRE DEBT.

THE ASSESSED VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY AT LAST ASSESSMENT (YEAR 1868) WAS UPWARDS OF $3,600,000, WHICH IS INTENDED TO BE PLACED AT ABOUT ONE-HALF ITS ACTUAL VALUE. THUS THERE IS OVER $7,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY LIABLE FOR A DEBT OF $150,000.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THESE BONDS AT 68 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST. AT THIS PRICE THEY PAY OVER TWELVE PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.

ANY FURTHER INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

JOHNSON & DAY,
BANKERS,
NO. 80 BROADWAY.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1888. Interest payable semi-annually at the Bank of America in this City. For sale by
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN COUNTY BONDS
Wanted by
W. S. FIELDING,
NO. 65 WALL-ST.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 17 Wall-st., New-York,
AND
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and make collections on all accessible points. Gold, stocks and bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BALLIN & SANDER,
BANKERS,
No. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

PERSONAL.

TUESDAY, 11. A.

MACHINERY.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, ONE HOE DOUBLE cylinder, 36x54; one Hoe three revolution, 36x41; one Taylor three revolution, 28x41. Also, one eight horse engine and boiler, all in good running order, will be sold cheap. JOHN SCOTT, No. 15 Spruce-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. CHARLES K. HAWKES WITHdraws this day from the firm of J. RUSSELL & CO. The business will be continued by the remaining partner, under the name of J. RUSSELL & CO
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1870.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Mar. 19
LAFAYETTE........ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, April 2
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, April 16
ST. LAURENT........LEMARIE..SATURDAY, April 30

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) first cabin $145; second cabin, $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Samaria, Wednes., M'ch 16	Siberia, Thursday, M'ch 31
Palmyra, Thurs'y, M'ch 17	Java, Wednesday, April 6
Nemesis, Wednes., M'ch 23	Tarifa, Thursday, April 7
Tripoli, Thursday, M'ch 24	Calabria, Wednes., April 13
China, Wedn'day, M'ch 30	Aleppo, Thursday, April 14

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris..........$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Mar. 19, 7 A.M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, Mar. 22, 10 A.M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Mar. 26, 1 P.M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, April 2, 7 A.M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

CAMBRIA.......March 19	COLUMBIA.......April 9
ANGLIA.......March 26	EUROPA.......April 16
AUSTRALIA.......April 2	INDIA.......April 24

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $34.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD....Mar. 22, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH..Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE....April 6, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING..........April 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN..........April 20, at 9½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, March 19, at 7 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $34 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE

TO EUROPE.

FOR BREMEN, COPENHAGEN, STETTIN AND HAVRE.

The first-class American steamship RISING STAR will be dispatched from Pier No. 43 North River on THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

Rates of Passage—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $20, gold.

For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., No. 108 Pearl-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, March 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, March 17.
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,) March 24.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, March 31.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, March 19.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, April 2.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Captain M. R. GREENE, March 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP FLAG, Captain LIMEBURNER,

On WEDNESDAY, March 23, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

Passage to Fernandina, $20.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.

Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 17, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P.M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, THOMAS H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, March 19, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD,

FROM FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.
FARE REDUCED,
TIME LESSENED,
DISTANCE SHORTENED,
TO
SAVANNAH,
JACKSONVILLE,
and to all points in
FLORIDA,

by the completion of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. Invalids and others unwilling to expose themselves to the dangers and discomforts of an ocean voyage, should, by all means, take the SHORT ALL RAIL ROUTE.

Tickets for sale at New-Jersey Railroad Ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st.; also, at Nos. 229 and 944 Broadway.

F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.
F. W. RANKIN, General Passenger Agent.
MARCH 12, 1870.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 6:15 P. M., (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY.

Commander LEWIS. Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND Long Branch.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 8th....10:00 A.M.	Wednesday, 9th, 9:00 A.M.
Thursday, 10th..12:00 M.	Friday, 11th.....10:00 A.M.
Saturday, 12th...1:30 P.M.	Monday, 14th.....2:00 P.M.
Tuesday, 15th....2:00 P.M.	Wednesday, 16th, 7:00 A.M.
Wednesday, 16th, 2:30 P.M.	Thursday, 17th....7:30 A.M.
Thursday, 17th...3:00 P.M.	Friday, 18th.......8:00 A.M.

STEAMER R. D. MARTIN, CAPT. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 3:45 for passengers only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman as an experienced nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; has the best City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a respectable young woman as first-class waitress; has the best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 949 8th-av., corner of 56th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man with one child; has long experience in the culture of flowers, grapes, fruits, vegetables in full; best City reference. Address R. H., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A WELSH WOMAN, FAMilies' and gentlemen's washing at her own house; mending and repairing done; also, shirt and dress making; good City reference. Call for one week at No. 810 Washington-st.

WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN GIRLS, SITuations; one for house work or cooking, washing and ironing, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or for children and to sew. Apply at No. 128 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, and has five years' reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW OF experience, a situation as housekeeper in a hotel or widower's family. Call or address Mrs. CRAWFORD, No. 216 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESS-MAKER, WHO IS A perfect fitter, to make engagements in families. Address DRESS-MAKER, Box No. 200 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY BY a young woman, as an excellent washer and ironer. Call at No. 87 6th-av., candy store.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER, work in families by the day. Call at No. 218 West 30th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable young girls; one cook, wash and iron; other as chambermaid and waitress; would do the work of a family; have good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing, or general housework, by an intelligent, industrious and capable girl; is respectful, trusty and neat; highly recommended; either City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress or fine washer; can do French fluting and ladies' fine muslin in the best manner; City references; country or City. No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTestant young woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up on the bottle; City reference. No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor, front room. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer and fluter; has the best of reference from her last place, where she has been for three or four years. Call at 751 3d-av., top floor, between 46th and 47th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as excellent cook in a private family; understands all kinds of desserts; no objection to the country for the Summer; good reference from last place. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; a boarding-house preferred; has the best of City references; can do all kinds of English cooking. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; will wash and iron; she is a good cook, very respectable, good baker, &c.; has good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries and jellies; is a first-rate baker; best City reference. Call or address No. 283 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman; is a good cook and baker; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 222 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SMART COLORED WOMan, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; has ten months' City reference from her last employer; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress in a private family, or as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is exceedingly fond of children; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 240 East 25th-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV. AND 25TH-ST.—All good English, Scotch, Irish and French cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, &c., suited immediately. N. B.—Girls with good recommendations (not wishing to remain in the office) will be sent for at their residences.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT, AND A good correspondent, is desirous of securing a position as companion to a lady; salary not so much an object as a respectable position; no objection to traveling. Address CORRESPONDENT, Box No. 171 Times Office.

SIMMS' OFFICE, NO. 132 WEST 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., is prepared to supply all classes of colored servants, having made arrangements to bring as many servants from the South as may be called for. We shall make it a specialty to supply country applicants.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., new No. 335, excellent situations for all English, American, Scotch, Irish, and also French and German ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks of all kinds, waitresses, chamber-maids, house-workers, laundresses, &c.

FIRST-CLASS COOKS, CHAMBER-MAIDS, laundresses, nurses and ladies' maids, may always be obtained by applying at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

FIRST-CLASS HELP SUPPLIED AT Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, No. 49 Bleecker-st. A number of good servants are also wanted.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and florist by a practical single man; thoroughly understands the pot culture of fruit; graperies, green-houses, propagating, framing, forcing and keeping a place in proper order; would conduct the work of a farm if required. Address J., care of seed store, 18th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN (MARRIED, without incumbrance) a situation as gardener; understands the care of green-house, hot and cold graperies, fruit and all kinds of vegetables; is willing to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place, and also the laying out of his grounds, if desired. Address M. C., care seed store, No. 41 Park-row.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Protestant man, married, who understands the management of graperies and the culture of flower and vegetables; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's country-seat; best of references given, and a good place wanted. Address GARDENER, Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY a married man; no family; thoroughly understands his business; his wife is a first-class butter maker; the best of references can be given. Call or address M. DOLAN, No. 9 John-st., New-York, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER OR thorough in-door servant; an excellent waiter and plate cleaner; age 29; single; has a knowledge of gardening; lived in good families in England; excellent character; well recommended. Address for two days, J. M. Y., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man, (Scotch,) who thoroughly understands the care of green-house, graperies, flower, fruit and vegetable gardening; has good references from last employer. Call at or address J. R. C., seed store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER and gardener by a Scotchman; is married; his wife is an excellent butter maker; has eleven years' experience, and references for the same. Call on or address H. M. K., seed store, No. 67 Nassau-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a practical working gardener, who is desirous of procuring a good situation where he can have a permanent place; no objection to a new place. Address T. A., seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man; thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; is a good milker; has best reference from his last employer. Address P., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTant man and wife, without children, and with good references; are willing to work for moderate wages. Address or apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a young man, married, without family; thoroughly understands his business, which reference will certify. Address P. D., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, with good references, and thoroughly competent, a situation as waiter, in a private family preferred, or would work about a store, or take any other employment. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, reliable single man as coachman; is a good groom and careful driver; understands gardening; can milk; has the best reference. Address D. C., Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an industrious single man; perfectly understands his business; is an excellent groom and driver; is civil, willing and obliging; best City reference. Address J., Box No. 185 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A VERY CAPABLE, OBLIGing, sober Protestant man a situation as good gardener or farmer; understands the care of horses, good driver, fully capable and willing to do either; best testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man; wife as chambermaid and laundress; good City reference. Call at or address No. 153 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; has the best of references from his last employer. Apply at No. 273 Canal-st., G. L. HYETT, last employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an Englishman; has the best of City references. Can be seen at harness maker's, No. 33 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; understands the business well, and can give the best reference. Call on or address P. H., at seed store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a Protestant single man, who has a thorough knowledge of his business; can give unexceptionable City reference. Address F. S., Box No. 199 Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a young man; thoroughly understands his business in the above capacity. Address M. D., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPErienced Scotchman, single, a situation as farmer; fully competent to take charge. Call or address W. B., seed store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; has City reference. Address HENRY, No. 52 Prince-st.

DRY GOODS.

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

EVERYTHING REDUCED.

A magnificent assortment of Hamburg edgings and insertions.
Madeira or guipure bands for pique dresses.
1,000 yards real Italian Val. edging, 12½c. per yard.
Real point, point applique, Val. laces, collars.
Sets, coiffures, barbes, &c.
Black thread, guipure and French laces.
Also, just opened, a choice lot of Llama, lace jackets and sacques.
Kid gloves, splendid quality, in all colors, $1 per pair.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 772 Broadway.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.

I will open my new assortment of these goods, which I have just brought from Europe, on MONDAY, consisting of
Decca Shawls, at low prices.
Plain Centred Shawls, comprising some gems.
Filled Centred Shawls of rare beauty in design.
I. RUSSELL, 23 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

THOMSON'S GLOVE FITTING CORSETS, $1 50, $1 65, $1 75 and $2, at less than cost. W. A. CORR, No. 222 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

WHOLESALE.

ENGLISH DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
GARMENTS,
HOSIERY,
CLOTHS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LINENS,
WHITE GOODS.

All our Various DEPARTMENTS replete with NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS, at Prices Corresponding to the DECLINE IN GOLD.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

CANAL, MERCER AND HOWARD STS.

AT KINZEY'S.

SELLING OFF IN CONSEQUENCE OF REMOVAL TO OUR NEW STORE.

LOTS OF RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
RICH ROMAN PLAID RIBBONS, 15c., 20c., 25c.
RICH SATIN RIBBONS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
SASH RIBBONS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 85c.
RICH ROMAN STRIPED RIBBONS, 25c.
PEARL EDGE TRIMMING RIBBONS, 50c., piece.
CORD EDGE RIBBONS, 50c., 60c., 65c., piece.
ROMAN TIES, 25c. to 85c.

AT KINZEY'S, BARGAINS BEFORE REMOVAL.

MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS, 15c. to 25c., piece.
SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., piece.
SILK FRINGES, 25c., 50c., piece.
SILK GIMPS, 25c., 50c., 60c., piece.
BLACK SILK VELVETS, 25c., piece.
COLORED SILK VELVETS, 10c., 25c., piece.
WIDE SILK VELVETS, 50c. piece, worth $1 50.
WIDE SILK VELVETS, 75c. piece, worth $2.
WIDE SILK VELVETS, $1 piece, worth $2 50.
SATINS AND VELVETS CLOSING OUT.

GOODS FOR CURRENCY AT LESS THAN GOLD COST.

BEST SEWING SILKS, 1c. spool.
BEST SEWING SILKS, 1c. skein.
BEST MACHINE SILK, 50 YARD SPOOLS, 5c.
BEST MACHINE SILK, 100 YARD SPOOLS, 10c.
BEST LINEN THREAD, 9c. dozen hanks.
BEST 200 YARD SPOOL COTTON, 3c. spool.
FINE LINEN BRAIDS, 6c. dozen pieces.
REAL SWAN BILL HOOKS AND EYES, 2c. card.
BEST DIAMOND POINTED PINS, 4c. paper.
BEST NEEDLES, PATENT WRAPPERS, 5c. paper.
ASSORTED COLORS SKIRT BRAIDS, 3c. piece.
FINE ALPACA BRAIDS, 36 YARD PIECES, 40c.
WIDE ALPACA BRAIDS, 36 YARD PIECES, 58c.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

ENGLISH TOOTH-BRUSHES, IVORY HANDLES, 10c.
FINE PEARL SHIRT BUTTONS, 50c., 75c. for 12 dozen.
BEST CROCHET COTTON, 5c. spool.
BEST ZEPHER WORSTEDS, 10c. ounce.
BEST FRENCH WORKING COTTONS, 1c.
INVISIBLE HAIR NETS, 2c., 6c., 9c., 12c., 20c.
PEARL AND FANCY SLEEVE-BUTTONS, 10c. pair.
JET SETS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 75c.
FANCY GILT SETS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c.
RUBBER, IVORY AND STEEL CROCHET NEEDLES, 3c.
FANCY GILT BUTTONS, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c. dozen.
FANCY JET AND STEEL BUTTONS, 5c. dozen.
FANCY CLOAK AND DRESS BUTTONS, 5c. dozen.
FANCY BRACELETS, 6c. pair.

SPECIE PAYMENTS. GOODS AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

HAMBURG EDGINGS, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c.
WORKED INSERTIONS, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c.
WORKED DOUBLE BANDS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 50c.
FINE DIMITY DOUBLE BANDS, 15c.
CASH'S AND OTHER RUFFINGS, 25c. piece.
VALENCIENNES LACES, 25c. for 12 yards.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c., 10c., 12c., 14c., 16c.
LOTS OF HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c., 11c., 15c., 25c.
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, 12c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 35c.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE CHEAP.

LADIES' KID GLOVES, 40c., 50c., 75c., 85c.
LOTS OF MISSES' KID GLOVES, 40c.
GENTS' KID GLOVES, 50c., 75c. pair.
ALEXANDRA KID GLOVES, ALL COLORS, 95c.
LOTS OF HOSIERY CHEAP.

WILL REMOVE ABOUT APRIL 1 TO NEXT BLOCK ABOVE.

WM. KINZEY,
NO. 645 BROADWAY,
SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE OF BLACK SILKS AT RETAIL AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES. BY

CHARLES HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

BLACK GROS DE RHINE, 80c., $1, $1 20, $1 45.
BLACK TAFFETA, very rich, $1 25, $1 40, $1 60, $1 70
BLACK GROS-GRAIN, heavy, $1 30, $1 50, $1 75, $2.
BLACK GROS-GRAIN, double chain, $2 15, $2 25, $2 50, $2 70.
BLACK GROS-GRAIN, Satin Finish, $2 65, $2 85, $3, $3 20.
BLACK BELLON'S MAKE, Satin Finish, $3, $3 50, $3 80, $4.
BLACK BONNET'S MAKE, Satin Finish, $3 90, $4 20, $4 35, $4 50.

ALSO, at the same time, we shall offer 500 pieces nearly equal to

SPRAGUE'S PRINTS, WARRANTED FAST COLORS, AT 8½ CENTS PER YARD.

150 pieces BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS, all wool filling, only 18¾c. per yard.
80 pieces BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS, better, 25c. per yard.
60 pieces TAIKO POPLIN, 25c. per yard.
200 pieces BLACK ALPACAS AND PURE MOHAIRS, very cheap.

TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF **DOMESTIC GOODS for FAMILY USE.**

50 cases and bales SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, at manufacturers' prices.
30 pieces PURE TABLE LINEN, 35c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c.
100 dozen NAPKINS AND DOYLIES, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c.
600 dozen LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c.
300 dozen LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 50c., 75c.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

IN LINENS, TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, DIAPERS, CRASHES.

LOOK AT THE PRICES.

Irish Linens at 25c. per yard and upward.
Table Damasks at 30c. per yard and upward.
Table Napkins at 75c. per dozen and upward.
Linen Towels at $1 per dozen and upward.
Nursery Diapers at $1 25 per piece.
Russia Crashes at 8c. per yard.

All the above are just purchased under the pressure of the market, on account of the great decline in gold, and in nearly every instance are as cheap as if gold was at par today.

ALSO, An immense assortment of WHITE GOODS purchased on the same advantageous terms. Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsooks, Swisses, Percales, Bishops Lawns, Piques, Marseilles.

Jaconet Muslins from 10c. per yard upward.
Plaid and striped Muslins from 12c. upward.
Bishops Lawns at 12½c. per yard upward.
White Marseilles at 20c. per yard upward.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery, Between Prince and Houston sts.

SPRAGUE'S PRINTS.

All the new styles of these POPULAR PRINTS, only 10c. per yard.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

NEW SPRING MILLINERY GOODS,

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

STRAW GOODS, FLOWERS, SILKS AND SATINS.
RIBBONS, LACES, DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
SILK FRINGES, PARASOLS, YANKEE NOTIONS.
EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, JEWELRY, SOAPS.
PERFUMERY, ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.
ALL CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST., CORNER STORE, FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

NEW SHADES IN KID GLOVES.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT AT ONE DOLLAR THE PAIR.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

THE CHEAPEST CORSETS SINCE 1862

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS,

JOBBING ROOMS FILLED WITH GOODS BELOW PRICES IN 1862. CALL.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PAREPA-ROSA.

PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

Carl Rosa, C. D. Hess & Co., Directors. D. de Vivo, Business Manager; H. Jackson, Stage Manager.

On MONDAY, March 14, will take place the GREAT MUSICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON. THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO, (Figaro's Hochzeit.)

Received by overflowing houses wherever performed by this company with such superb general ensemble.

PAREPA-ROSA. PAREPA-ROSA.

Miss Rose Hersee, Mrs. Seguin, Nordblom, Laurence, Campbell, Hall, Seguin, Mrs. Boudinot, Miss Isaacson, &c. Conductor, Mr. Carl Rosa.

Price of admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location; boxes, $8 and $10; family circle, 50 cents. Seats for the first three nights at the Academy, at Schirmer's, No. 701, and at Nos. 114 and 944 Broadway.

THURSDAY, Brooklyn Academy of Music.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

GEO. L. FOX'S HAMLET. EVERY EVENING AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

FIFTH WEEK. Fifth Week. Fifth Week. Over 53,000 persons have bestowed their universal laudations on Mr. GEO. L. FOX'S incomparable impersonation of HAMLET, together with the general production of this amusing Travestie. The ablest and most reliable critics of the Metropolis have declared Mr. G. L. FOX the Comic Muse of the present century. Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE

At the box office and at the theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........Director.

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENTS IN HORSEMANSHIP BY THE THREE GREAT RIDERS OF THE PERIOD.

SENSATIONAL GYMNASTICS by the Acrobatic Troupe.

THE ARABIAN TRICK HORSE ALEXANDER.

Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT,

TUESDAY EVENING, March 15, 1870, AT ASSOCIATION HALL, TO Prof. JULIUS E. MEYER,

under the auspices of his pupils and assisted by Miss Lina Luckhardt, (pupil of S. B. Mills,) pianist, and members of the New-York Glee and Madrigal Society. Mr. C. Werner, violoncello. Antonio L. Mora, organist.

Doors open at 7, concert at 7¾. Tickets $1; for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; J. N. Pattison & Co.'s, under the Hall, and box office, Tuesday evening.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Association will hold a social meeting, with vocal and instrumental music, on MONDAY EVENING, at which the members and lady friends are invited.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales rooms, Nos. 59 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

ART NOTICE.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

GREAT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS.

We beg leave to announce to our patrons and art lovers that we shall sell by auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 17 and 18, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, the collection of Messrs. L. PRANG & CO., of Boston, comprising all of the ORIGINAL PAINTINGS from which the celebrated CHROMOS and PUBLICATIONS of that firm have been made. Most of the pictures in the collection were painted to order, and embrace many gems of American and foreign art. Also the private collection of a gentleman of this City. Among them are the following artists, viz.:

George Inness, J. F. Kensett, Thos. Hill, J. R. Brevoort, W. M. Brown, R. A. Blakelock, J. A. Hekking, T. Adams, Robbe, T. Lobrichon, F. Schlesinger, Van Wyngaert, A. Couder, Eastman Johnson, A. F. Tait, E. Moran, L. M. Spencer, V. Granbery, E. Forbes, A. Mario, G. E. Niles, J. Coomans, J. Morviller, De Vos, W. Cruickshank, J. G. Brown, S. Colman, M. F. H. DeHaas, G. C. Lambdin, F. Rondel, T. P. Rossiter, F. Peel, H. A. Ferguson, B. B. G. Stone, H. Von Seben, Lemmens, Giraud, H. Ronner, and others of equal celebrity, including some fine water-colors.

They will be on exhibition on and after Tuesday, the 15th inst., until sale, day and evening.

Catalogues will be sent by mail if requested.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION, MONDAY EVENING, March 14, and following evenings at 7½ o'clock. Sale of a LARGE COLLECTION OF BOOKS; Selections from PRIVATE LIBRARIES comprising a valuable assortment of STANDARD and MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE; Many RARE WORKS relating to AMERICA; a fine collection of MEDICAL WORKS. Also, a very valuable COLLECTION of PAMPHLETS relating to the REBELLION, Sermons, Addresses, Histories, Biographies, Caricatures, &c., forming a complete History of the War; a complete set of PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, &c., relating to the PENN COLLEGE at Gettysburg, the first LUTHERAN INSTITUTION—UNIQUE; a fine lot of ENGRAVINGS, PORTRAITS, &c., MANY VERY RARE. Also a collection of AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, MANY VERY VALUABLE. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition THURSDAY MORNING.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $12,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises.

GEORGE W. WATERMAN, Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.

Sales room No. 60 Liberty-st.

ASSIGNEES' SALE of the personal effects of the CORN EXCHANGE FEED MILL, 23d-st., corner of Avenue A.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, TO-MORROW, (Monday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M., on the premises, the entire effects, viz.: Six fine horses, three double and two single trucks, two carts, light wagon, truck and cart harness, the entire fittings and fixtures of BLACKSMITH SHOP, scales and hoisting machine on the dock, hand trucks, all the office furniture and other articles belonging to a large mill; also, 240 TONS OF NUT COAL.

Sale peremptory. By order of the assignees.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FOURTH MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE. By EDWARD SCHENCK.

TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., one of the largest and most valuable sales of first-class furniture ever offered at public sale, comprising every variety of parlor, drawing-room, chamber, dining room and hall furniture, in rose-wood, black-walnut, bois de rose and buhl; also, Paris made furniture of the most unique and modern styles.

Purchasers can have their furniture stored free of charge until May 1.

The sale will continue every TUESDAY and FRIDAY until the stock is sold.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

GREAT SALE OF MARBLE GOODS, BRONZES, FINE CLOCKS, STATUARY, &c., being the first great sale of the season of Senor PANDOLFINI & CO.'S importation.

By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their sales room, No. 37 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock, each day. Marble vases of Rome, Pompeii, Herculaneum and Etruscan, fine copies of the antique, &c. Bronzes from the principal Parisian and Vienna artistic manufactures.

SPECIAL ART SALE.

MR. CHAS. L. FROST'S PAINTINGS.

Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., auctioneers, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, March 18 and 19, at 7½ o'clock, sale of the entire collection of paintings of Mr. Chas. L. Frost, of this City, comprising choice examples of the French, Belgian, Dusseldorf, English and American schools. Paintings on exhibition free day and evening.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers—Sales rooms, No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE SALE OF FURniture at No. 20 East 16th-st., advertised by us for MONDAY, 14th inst., is unavoidably postponed until WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock. H. H. LEEDS & MINER.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN order made by Hon. D. P. Ingraham, Justice of the Supreme Court, I will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of March inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 73 West 45th-st., a large quantity of household furniture, carpets, beds, pictures, books, &c. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

B. REILLY, Deputy Sheriff.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SMART, INTELLIGENT youths, from 14 to 22 years of age, for cash and stock boys and junior salesmen, who will receive a good business education and be promoted according to merit. They must be of good families, neat and genteel in personal appearance, and of good habits. Apply, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M., with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD WINDOW DRESSER and ticket writer for silk and straw goods. Apply between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON, No. 309 Grand-st.

GARDENER WANTED—IF MARRIED, the wife must board the men on the place and do washing; state references and wages wanted. Address G. FORD, Box No. 171 Times Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE desire se placer pour prendre soin de grands enfants et coudre. S'adresser au No. 409 Ouest 45me rue, pour trois jours.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ELEVENTH AND LAST WEEK OF HAMLET.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY, EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.

ELEVENTH AND LAST HAMLET MATINEE, On SATURDAY, March 19, at 1 o'clock.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE of the engagement of EMMA WALLER, and of her great impersonation of MEG MERRILIES.

NEXT WEEK, EDWIN BOOTH as SIR GILES OVERREACH and CLAUDE MELNOTTE.

MACBETH in active preparation.

Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the box office of theater, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.....JARRETT & PALMER

FOURTH WEEK AND DECIDED SUCCESS OF Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS, MONDAY and TUESDAY, March 14 and 15, of Falconer's original three act drama, entitled INNISFALLEN; OR, THE MEN IN THE GAP.

The piece presented with a SELECTED CAST, NEW SCENERY, NEW MECHANISM, NEW COSTUMES, NEW PROPERTIES, NEW MUSIC, and TELBIN'S PANORAMA, imported expressly for this piece at a VAST EXPENSE.

THE EMERALD RING, WEDNESDAY, March 16.

Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

In consequence of the GREAT SUCCESS GREAT SUCCESS of the new drama of LOST AT SEA. LOST AT SEA, LOST AT SEA, it will be performed EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.

A MASS TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held in the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, March 14, at 8 o'clock.

Addresses by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, HORACE GREELEY and WM. E. DODGE.

LECTURES

HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE AT THE FRONT—The comic and tragic experience of Union scouts and rebel guerrillas. A lecture by Rev. E. P. ROE, at Rev. Dr. Hastings' Church, in 42d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, March 14. Tickets at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway.

NATIONAL GREATNESS.—A LECTURE will be delivered on this subject by Rev. J. HOGG LAWRENCE, Massachusetts, in the Charles-street United Presbyterian Church, on MONDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets, fifty cents.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

DOLBEAR'S WRITING PARLORS for ladies, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, over Aitken & Miller's. Ladies desiring first-class instruction in penmanship are invited to call.

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE AT NEWPORT, R. I.

The subscriber will be prepared (D. V.) to read with pupils for the American and English Universities, at his residence in Newport, during the approaching Summer season. He also receives four pupils as boarders. Terms can be learned on application.

As only a few hours daily are still disengaged, an early application is suggested.

E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D.
MOUNT VERNON-COURT, NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 15, 1870.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I. J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.

Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. W. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av., with primary department.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—THE care, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year, $210. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN IN THE ART of making wax flowers, leaves and crosses in the finest style. Apply at No. 63 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Sharon, Conn.—Spring term commences March 21. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Siglar, Newburgh, N. Y.

TELEGRAPHY PRACTICALLY taught, with the use of instruments, at TOWNSEND'S Business College, No. 186 Bowery.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A PROTESTANT French gentleman, a licentiate in theology, wishes to teach his own language in a school or private family; best references. Address G. LE F., care of Mrs. Elise Charlier, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of the Water Commissioners, Woods' Buildings, City of Providence, until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1870, for the construction of a Reservoir on Sockanosset Hill, in Cranston.

The Reservoir is to be a first-class work, of nearly triangular form, about one thousand feet long and eight hundred and sixty feet wide at the base, and nineteen feet deep, with inlet and outlet chambers and connecting conduit.

Plans may be seen and specifications and forms, and conditions of contracts and proposals, obtained at the said Commissioners' office.

M. B. LOCKWOOD,
CHAS. E. CARPENTER, Water Commissioners.
JOSEPH J. COOKE,
J. HERBERT SHEDD, Chief Engineer.
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 24, 1870.

OFFICE UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.
(ENTRANCE ON GREENE-ST.) POST-OFFICE
BOX NO. 1,811, NEW-YORK CITY, March 7, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until the 5th day of April, 1870, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the purchasing, deliverable at the points where stored, of the following named ordnance stores, to wit:

2,193 artillery valise saddles, repaired.
1,100 artillery valise saddles, repairable.
5,363 artillery collars,
At St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri.
539 artillery collars,
At Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Terms cash, in Government funds, ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of the stores.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned indorsed "Proposals for purchasing Saddles and Collars."

Samples can be seen at this agency or the arsenals. For further information apply to the undersigned,

S. CRISPIN, Brevet Col. U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

NOTICE TO STONE CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE CITY OF BOSTON WITH STONE PAVING BLOCKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Streets, City Hall, Boston, Mass., until March 17, 1870, for supplying the City of Boston with Stone Paving Blocks during the year 1870. The blocks to be of the following dimensions, viz.:

Width, 3½ to 4½ in.; length, 6 to 8 in.; depth, 7 to 8 in.

All the edges to be sharp and straight, forming right angles at their intersections both horizontally and vertically. The faces to be straight split, and free from bunches or depressions.

Proposals to state the price per thousand blocks, delivered on such wharf in the city proper, South and East Boston, as may be designated from time to time by the Superintendent of Streets. Also, the number of blocks which the proposer will deliver per month during the year. A sample of the blocks must accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for furnishing City of Boston with Stone Paving Blocks."

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

GEO. O. CARPENTER, Chairman Committee on Paving.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.

The undersigned, having been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.:

Eight of £1,000 each, dated Oct. 28, 1868, Nos. 82,305, 82,306, 82,307, 82,308, 82,542, 82,543, 82,544, 82,545.
One of £500, dated Nov. 27, 1865, No. 99,383.
Three of £100 each, dated July 12, 1869, Nos. 22,418, 20,991, 20,992.
One of £200, dated Aug. 11, 1869, No. 29,713.
One of £100, dated Sept. 16, 1869, No. 66,893.
Four of £50 each, dated Dec. 9, 1869, Nos. 26,513, 16,836, 31,371, 13,163.
Two of £20 each, dated Dec. 8, 1869, Nos. 99,255, 32,140.
One of £10, dated Oct. 6, 1869, No. 60,634.

Will pay the above reward for the return to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr..............Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE..............Manager and Treasurer

SPECIE PAYMENTS RESUMED.

NOTICE.—Patrons of the Grand Opera House purchasing tickets will receive their change in coin.

SIXTH WEEK of the legitimate success, the TWELVE TEMPTATIONS, witnessed from 7th of February to 12th of March, (thirty-six representations,) by upwards of 120,000 delighted visitors, composed of the elite (old and young) of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and neighboring cities.

ALL THE NEW FEATURES. TREMENDOUS HITS.

THE DEMON CANCAN received nightly with wild enthusiasm.

TERPSICHORIAN AEROSTATICS, the mystery still unsolved.

THE EGYPTIAN BALLET, the most novel of novelties.

BOZE. AJAX. BRUNETTI.
OBERTI. ADRIANI.
STRUDELLI. FRANCISCA. CORSI.

75 BEAUTIFUL CORYPHEES.

The Grand TRANSFORMATION SCENE. THE WONDER OF WONDERS.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Seats secured ten days in advance at the box office; also, at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railway ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

24th-st., near Broadway.

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S Great Comedy of Contemporaneous Society, FROU FROU.

*.*Characters by Miss Agnes Ethel, Mrs. Gilbert, Kate Newton, Amy Ames, Emily Lewis, Messrs. Geo. Clarke, W. Davidge, James Lewis, Geo. Parkes, G. F. De Vere, G. Jordan, Jr., W. Beekman and others.

The second and positively the only extra Wednesday Matinee of Frou Frou will be given on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 1.

BOWERY THEATRE.

CASTLE OF TORREMAR, KING AND DESERTER. WEDNESDAY, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. J. H. BOWERS. THURSDAY, ST. PATRICKS DAY, TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES IN HONOR OF THE DAY. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

(Successor to Barnum's)
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 30TH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
BLONDES EVERY EVENING IN PYGMALION.
MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2.
WILLIAM TELL, (burlesque.)
BORN TO GOOD LUCK. DOMINICK MURRAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

No. 585 Broadway.
FIRST WEEK OF THE FEMALE BROKERS OF WALL-STREET.
GOOD-HAUL & LAUGH-LIN.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,

NO. 720 BROADWAY.

LE PETIT FAUST,	LEON.
LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN,	KELLY.
LADDER OF FAME,	LEON.
LE PETIT FAUST,	LISCHEN.

THE GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE great historical paintings, ESMERALD, the COURT OF QUEEN JANE THE FIRST and the BATTLE AT WALCHERON, together with about 150 of the choicest medium sized parlor pictures, now on view at Barker's Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

A.—FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A 7⅓ OCtave magnificent rosewood piano-forte, richly finished with four round corners, back same as front; elegant carved legs, beautiful carved moldings, serpentine bottom, full iron plate, overstrung bass agraffe, &c.; made by most celebrated City makers; warranted for five years; made to order; price $450; worth the attention of those in search of a superb and reliable drawing-room piano-forte at half price; can be fully tested. Apply at No. 690 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS FOR SALE.—An organ with 13 stops, pedal subbass; three organs with 8 stops each, and pedal keys—10 feet high, 6 feet wide, and 3 feet 4 inches deep; two parlor organs, and two second-hand organs. HENRY ERBEN, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.
MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COMMODIOUS APARTMENTS TO rent permanently to a gentleman, without board; parlor and bedroom or entire second floor; location near Union-square and 5th-av. Address Post-office Box No. 5,243.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in East 30th-st., convenient to hotels and restaurants, will rent a handsomely furnished room to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, &c., C., Box No. 132 Times Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FRENCH family will let one or two well furnished rooms to gentlemen only, with breakfast if desired; references exchanged. Apply at No. 215 East 45th-st.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST.—A FINE SUITE of rooms on second floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen or a gentleman and wife; with or without board; location desirable; no moving.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 290, CORNER OF 31ST-ST.—Apartments with board; strictly first-class; references given and required.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with a handsomely furnished room and first-class board at No. 50 West 24th-st.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, TWO DAUGHTERS and governess desire a second floor, furnished or unfurnished, consisting of at least three rooms, with first-class board, in a private family not moving on the 1st of May, and who are fond of children. Address, stating terms and location, J. M. D., Box No. 2,337 Post-office, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM C. BORDEN and HORACE P. GEARY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—United States District Court Clerk's office.—At the City of New-York, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1870.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been, to wit, on the 25th day of January, A. D., 1870, filed in said District Court by Horace P. Geary, of Elizabeth, New-Jersey, formerly of the City of New-York, in said district, who has been heretofore duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of March, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York City, is the time and place assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all parties in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk of the U. S. District Court for said District.

CHENEY & DIXON, Bankrupts' Solicitors.
f28-law3wM*

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

FISHER & BIRD,

NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE works, formerly No. 52 1st-av., now Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st-st., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, tiles, wainscoting, latest designs at greatly reduced prices.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N.Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-ST., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS [illegible] to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

ISABELLA BRIGGS and **AMANDA THOMPSON** were brought up at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge **LEDWITH**, charged with being in possession of a quantity of counterfeit coins and endeavoring to pass them on a person named **CARRAHER**. They were arrested by Officer **STOKES**, of the Seventh Precinct, on Saturday, but upon being charged with the offense yesterday, Judge **LEDWITH** held that he had no jurisdiction in the matter, and directed it to be referred to the United States Commissioner.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—mean, 29.848 inches; maximum, at 9 A. M., March 6, 30.078 inches; minimum, at 12 P. M., March 12, 29.456 inches; range, .622 inch. Thermometer—mean, 30.1°; maximum, at 4 P. M., March 11, 39.°; minimum, at 4 A. M., March 6, 21.2°; range, 17.8°. March 6, snow from 3½ P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .07 inch. March 7, snow from 0h. 0m. A. M. to 10½ P. M.; amount of water, .50 inch. March 12, snow from 9 P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .06 inch. Total amount of water for week, .63 inch. Distance traveled by the wind, 1,620 miles.

THOMAS DUNNE was charged at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday before Justice **SHANDLEY**, with breaking into the billiard saloon of **FRANCIS LEWIS**, No. 12 Grand-street, on Saturday, and stealing a number of billiard balls worth $86. He pleaded guilty and was held to answer.

ELIZA CLARKE was held to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday before Justice **SHANDLEY**, for stealing several articles of wearing apparel, worth $50, the property of **WILLIAM LINTZ**, No. 41 West Forty-first-street.

Officer **CARL** of the Eighth Precinct made a descent on the notorious bagnio No. 137 Greene-street, on Saturday, and arrested the proprietress **PHEBE JONES** and thirteen inmates. They were brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice **SHANDLEY**, and sent to Blackwell's Island for ten days.

JEREMIAH SHAY, **MATHEW BRENNAN** and **MICHAEL PICKETTS** were held for trial yesterday by Justice **HOGAN** on a charge of assaulting and severely injuring **WM. MILNETT** and **HENRY SCHAEFFER**, in the saloon No. 152 Centre-street on Saturday night.

At an early hour yesterday morning, **MICHAEL DANAGH**, **ARTHUR GOODWIN**, and an unknown confederate, effected a felonious entrance into the oyster saloon of **THOMAS G. MAPES**, at No. 362 Broome-street, when they carried off a quantity of clothing. **GOODWIN** and **DANAGH** were arrested and held for trial.

The apartment of **MARGARET MCKIERNAN**, at No. 94 Oak-street, was forcibly entered yesterday morning by **JOHN KELLY**, who stole a watch and chain and a quantity of clothing, valued in all at $62. He was found secreted in a bed in an adjoining apartment, with the stolen property in his possession. When arraigned before Justice **HOGAN** the prisoner was held for trial.

JOHN HOUSTON, a sailor belonging on board the ship *Reunion*, met **LIZZIE BROWN** on Broadway, on Saturday night, and accompanied her to a house in Crosby-street, where he was robbed of $10 by the panel game. **LIZZIE** was arrested, and, on being arraigned before Justice **HOGAN**, was held for trial.

JOHN KANE, a lodger in the Eighteenth Precinct Police Station-house, yesterday, was found to be suffering from relapsing fever, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

JAMES RILEY, of No. 632 East Ninth-street, was induced to enter the alley way of No. 65 Oliver-street, yesterday morning, by an unknown man, when the man beat him over the head with an iron rod and ran off. **RILEY** was slightly injured.

The funeral of the late **WM. R. MERRIAM**, District Deputy Grand Master of the Third Masonic District of this City, whose death was noted in Sunday's TIMES, took place yesterday afternoon, from St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. The pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. **RIDGEWAY**, officiated. Despite the storm a large concourse of persons was present, who were chiefly members of the Masonic fraternity. Many of the Lodges turned out in a body with the regalia of the Order.

DELIA HOY, aged 8 years, of No. 419 East Twelfth-street, was dangerously injured yesterday by being kicked in the stomach by **HUGH COGAN**, a boy. The assailant was arrested to await the result of the injuries.

Mr. **MEEHAN** is doing very well and fills his friends with hope of his recovery. He was much better yesterday than he had been since his mishap.

At the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice **BIXBY**, yesterday, **JOHN SMITH** was arraigned on a charge of stealing four Brahma fowls, the property of **SAMUEL WALKER**, of No. 403 West Forty-sixth-street, and was committed.

MARGARET MAHER accosted **JOHN SMITH**, of No. 455 West Forty-second-street, about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, and while affectionately laying her hand on his breast, managed to extract a $2 bill from his vest pocket. She was yesterday brought before Justice **BIXBY** and committed for trial.

A slight fire occurred yesterday morning on the third floor of No. 5 Maiden-lane, occupied by **D. BRUHL**, jewelry importer. Its origin is unknown.

JOSEPH WAZEK, a Bohemian, aged thirty-nine, residing at No. 109 Third-street, fell in the street, near his residence, yesterday, and fractured a leg.

FREDERICK SCHRAM, of Sixty-fourth-street, near Tenth-avenue, fell in Sixty-first-street yesterday and broke a leg. Taken home.

An address to the people of the United States has been issued on behalf of the Cuban League by a committee appointed for the purpose, urging that belligerent rights be extended by our Government to the struggling people of Cuba. The League will hold a grand mass meeting in Cooper Institute, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of April next. It is desired that branch organizations be formed throughout the country, and, as far as possible, on the same night of the meeting in this City, that meetings be held in other prominent cities of the Union.

An immense gathering of the Masonic fraternity of this City attended the funeral services of their late brother, R. W. **WILLIAM MERRIAM**, District Deputy Grand Master of the Third Masonic District, in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, yesterday afternoon. Rev. Dr. **WESTON** officiated. The remains were removed to a room of the church, to be kept until to-day, when they will be conveyed to Connecticut.

The German Working Men's Union, of this City, had another entertainment, the fourth of the season, at the Harmony Rooms, Nos. 139 to 145 Essex-street, last night. About 1,200 persons were present, who passed a couple of hours very pleasantly.

BROOKLYN.

JOHN TORTMAN, a native of Ireland, and a blacksmith by trade, was arrested by Sergt. **WRIGHT**, of the Forty-third Precinct, for making a murderous assault with a butcher knife upon a man named **CHARLES DOWD**. He was held for examination.

Rev. **HENRY WARD BEECHER**, Rev. **GEO. HEPWORTH**, **WM. E. DODGE** and **HORACE GREELEY** will speak at the temperance meeting at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, this evening.

WESTCHESTER.

WILLIAM MESSING was arrested yesterday by Officer **HULL**, and brought to the Tremont Station House, on the charge of drunkenness and cruelly beating his wife. He was held for trial.

LONG ISLAND.

C. R. WADE, of Sag Harbor, shipping agent, largely and extensively engaged in the whaling business at that place, has failed, and will pay about fifty per cent. on his liabilities. He has met with heavy losses of late, losing on one ship, not long since, over $8,000. His liabilities are estimated at about $10,000. He has long been identical with the business interests of Sag Harbor.

In the new Game law now pending before the Legislature, the Great South Bay and Long Island Sound are exempted from that clause which prohibits the use of batteries in the killing of duck and other wild fowl. It also provides for the election of a "game constable" to prosecute infractions of the law.

A good deal of feeling is being engendered in Huntington and vicinity against Connecticut oystermen for monopolizing the shores of Long Island in that neighborhood to the exclusion of native oystermen.

In Newtown for the coming Spring election there are seven candidates in the field for Supervisor, six for Town Clerk, six for Justice of the Peace, four for Town Assessor, five for Commissioner of Highways, nine for Collector, nine for Overseer of the Poor, twenty-six for Constable, four for Sealer of Weights and three for Pound Master.

In the Queens County Surrogate's Court last week, the wills of the following persons were admitted to probate: Sarah Pettit, Timothy N. Eldert, Chas. L. Bergen, Jos. Smith, George Hewlet, Oliver Powell, Adeline Doty, Stephen Robbins, Cynthia Searing, Robert L. Smith, Hester G. Weeden, W. D. Creed, Jane Carmage and Nathaniel Van Zant. Letters of administration for the following estates were also issued: Mary Beatty, Catharine Elders, John Gaynor, Adeline Smith, Jonathan S. Leverech, Cornelia Bond, David Shine and Mary Cowry.

Petitions for and against the passage of the act in relation to the East River Bridge *via* Blackwell's Island are extensively circulated in Queens County. The petitions for the act receive most of their names from the Western towns, and those against from the towns more remote from the river. The only feature which is at all objected to is the subscription of the county to the capital stock of the company. The feeling among the residents of the county is unanimously in favor of it, with this clause expunged. Many of the wealthy people claim that with business men as incorporators, sufficient capital would easily be secured to build the bridge without aid from either New-York or Queens County.

NEW-JERSEY.

A desperate assault was committed late on Saturday night by two ruffians, whose names have not been ascertained, upon Mr. **WILLIAM EDGAR SACKETT**, a reporter connected with the Press of Jersey City, while he was returning home from Niblo's Theater in company with his wife. The assailants were not arrested.

ELIZABETH GEARY, residing on South Eighth-street, Jersey City, who inflicted a desperate gash with a razor in her abdomen on Saturday evening with suicidal intent, died yesterday morning after suffering much agony. The Sisters of the Poor remained with her throughout her sufferings, and were unremitting in administering spiritual and physical comfort.

Yesterday morning **GARRET LANDIS**, residing on Steuben-street, Jersey City, was arrested on a charge of assaulting his sister-in-law, **ELIZA DUFFETT**, and threatening her life with a knife. He is held to answer. On Saturday night he called at the Police Station in a semi-drunken condition, and wanted **ELIZA** arrested for assaulting him with a pitcher, in evidence whereof he showed several lumps on his forehead. The Police advised him to go home and stop drinking; so he took the law into his own hands.

In Newark, at an early hour yesterday morning, **JAMES HEDDEN**, a belated resident of Fair-street, found two men, one of whom was deeply intoxicated, struggling upon the sidewalk, in Broad-street, over a carpet bag, which one of them was making a desperate attempt to open. **HEDDEN** saw this man, the least intoxicated of the pair, take from the bag a watch and some other articles, with which he started to leave. The witness of the robbery called a Police Officer and had the two men arrested. The man who took the watch gave his name as **ALEX. FENNER**, the other gave the name of **CHARLES BROWN**. It appeared subsequently that **FENNER** followed **BROWN**, seeing him intoxicated, and robbed him. He was committed for trial. **BROWN** was discharged.

A dispatch was received at the Newark Police Station, yesterday, stating that a large amount of silk and dry goods had been stolen from a store in that place on Saturday night. "Two men dressed in caps," according to the terms of the dispatch, were the thieves, but the Chief of Police, of Rahway, who furnished the news, gave no more definite information.

The new system of mail delivery goes into operation in Newark today. There will be four deliveries each day in the central wards, which include the business portion of the city, two in the wards adjoining, and one daily in the outskirts of the city.

The contents of **SPEER'S** wine factory, at Passaic, recently seized by the internal revenue authorities, have been libeled.

RICHARD ROSS, of Paterson, has been held to bail in $1,000 on a charge of having struck **DANIEL WALL** with a hammer, cutting him severely.

Mr. **DAVID CAMPBELL**, tax collector of Paterson, yesterday detected three burglars entering his place of business, on Prospect-street, and fired at them, wounding one of the number who was carried away by the other two.

Mr. **GEORGE FAIR**, of Hackensack, has given $1,600 toward frescoing the First Reformed Church of that village.

A foot race between two Paterson landlords is announced to take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the wager being $40 and supper for twenty.

Papal Infallibility—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Beach.

"Roman Error and Catholic Truth concerning Infallibility" was the subject of a discourse at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, West Twentieth-street, last evening, by Rev. Dr. **BEACH**, rector. The doctor took as his text verses seven, eight and nine of the first chapter of Galatians. After alluding to the importance of the subject, and to the excitement now occasioned by it, the reverend gentleman said that infallibility is an attribute of the Creator, and of Him alone, except in so far that His law, being recorded in the Bible, is also infallible; that the Scriptures were liable to be misinterpreted was known when the Church was established. Was any provision made against this?—any means by which error might be corrected? On this point, he said, we are at variance with the Church of Rome. Infallibility is no new doctrine in that Church. Its theologians have always claimed that infallibility belongs to the Church, the only question being, in the past, where this infallibility is lodged—whether in the Pope alone, or in the Pope and a majority of the Bishops unitedly acting in council. When once any thing has been declared an article of faith, says the Roman Church, it is to be held as true and infallible. The distinctive teachings of the Romish Church will be made to supersede the Bible in every school just so soon as that Church gets the power and deems it prudent so to do. The preacher then declared that the doctrine of infallibility as attaching to the Pope himself, has long been believed by the Bishops who are nearest the Holy Father. Cardinal **BELLARMINE**, one hundred years ago, held and announced this doctrine. The time for officially promulgating the dogma, however, has never seemed appropriate till now. As to the Bishops in the Council, it should be understood that they are entirely at the Pope's mercy; they are all in the position of curates and delegates. Whether those in the Council who have proved strong enough, at least to delay the promulgation of the dogma thus far, will remain firm, is very doubtful. Turning to the other side of the question, the preacher denied the necessity for, as well as the existence of, infallibility. The passages of Scripture relied on in its favor, are not clear enough to prove its existence in any successor of St. Peter. The discussion in the Church of Rome itself on this question shows that it does not exist there at all. Even conceding that the Pope is infallible, the thing is useless in itself. The Pope, if infallible, may not make his meaning sufficiently clear, and there will then be a necessity for an infallible interpreter of the Pope's infallibility. Lastly, the preacher contended that the idea of vesting infallibility in any mere mortal is an insult to God—as God he will be sitting in the temple of God, proclaiming himself as God. The time must come when this matter will attract attention and meet consideration elsewhere than in church pulpits. This may be the last, but surely it is not the least, of the Devil's inventions. The text teaches three truths: 1. That there is but one Gospel. 2. Any thing repugnant to that Gospel is to be discarded, no matter who may preach it. 3. The Christian is to be himself the judge of the truth of any proposition offered to his belief, and the Church must be the witness simply of that truth. These constitute the great and lasting differences between the Episcopal Church and the Church of Rome—differences that will continue until the Church of Rome reforms her teachings and discards her errors.

Relief for Destitute Jews.

The preliminary steps were taken yesterday for the organization of a society in aid of destitute Jews, who may from time to time be compelled to take refuge in this country, and thereby escape from the persecutions to which they are subjected in Europe. The meeting was held in a public-house at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Seventh-avenue, and was organized by the selection of **THOMAS H. KEASING** as Chairman, and **E. S. ISAACS** as Secretary. After discussing the objects of the society, and the best means for accomplishing its aims, a Committee of seven was appointed to prepare a plan of organization, and submit the same at the next meeting, to be held at the same place on Sunday afternoon next. The Committee consists of the following gentlemen: T. A. W. Kohn, M. Ellinger, P. J. Joachimsen, H. B. Harts, T. J. Solomon, Abraham Cohen and Thomas J. Keasing. The sum of $350 was subscribed as the nucleus of the fund, and it is expected that when the objects of the proposed association become more widely known among the Israelites of this City, ample funds will be obtained to carry out the charitable designs.

Street Boys' Sunday Meeting.

The homeless boys of the City who are daily engaged in selling papers, blacking boots and peddling small wares, seldom go to church. They have no fine clothes, and their appearance at church in their usually grotesque habiliments, would attract an amount of curious attention that they do not care to encounter. They take pride, however, in the religious meetings held every Sunday evening at their lodging houses, and generally join in the exercises with much decorum and apparent seriousness. The services of the Phillips Lodge, No. 327 Rivington-street, were conducted last night by Mr. **H. E. HAWLEY**, whose earnest and appropriate remarks secured the undivided attention of the boys. These Sunday evening meetings with the street boys are exerting a powerful influence for good, and afford a wide and fruitful field for earnest Christian laborers.

The Midnight Mission.

Rev. **GEO. THRALL** delivered a discourse, last evening, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street, on behalf of the Amity-street Midnight Mission. He took for his text the words: "Shouldest not thou also have had compassion on thy fellow servant, even as I had pity on thee?"—Matthew, xviii., 33. He spoke of the work of this mission as by no means a hopeless one. No character, he said, was so degraded that there was not left in it something of the divine which could be reached and developed to the salvation of the soul. The Midnight Mission of London had been in operation nine years, and every year [illegible] of the [illegible] streets were gathered in and restored to purity and hope. This institution in Amity-street had been in operation three years, and had already been the means of redeeming more than [illegible] wretched beings from perdition worse than death. The only want was more potent instrumentality of the kind, and far greater good would be done. It was a cause, too, which appealed strongly to the sympathies of Christians. After the discourse, a collection was taken up for the benefit of the Amity-street Mission.

CUSTOM-HOUSE REFORMS.

The General Order System and the Cunard and Bremen Steamers—Relief for the Emigrants at Castle Garden—How Collector Grinnell's Reforms Work.

Collector **GRINNELL** seems determined to make the collection of Customs at this Port as thorough as is possible with the ample machinery at his command, and at the same time afford to merchants and importers, who have goods passing through the Custom-house, every facility consistent with his duty to the Government. The reforms which have been inaugurated by him since his accession to the Collectorship, thus far work well, and for the best interests of all concerned. It seems somewhat singular that his predecessors in office have not attempted some such plans as those which it was Mr. **GRINNELL'S** good fortune to originate.

It is impossible for such radical changes as these which have been adopted in this Custom-house, to be inaugurated without giving offense to a certain class, who naturally feel that their "rights" are being encroached upon, but the great mass of the commercial community, who, by the payment of duties, furnish some of the means by which the Government machinery is kept in motion, applaud the action of the Collector and give him their hearty coöperation.

THE CUNARD AND BREMEN STEAMER DOCKS.

The Collector will immediately issue an order requiring goods imported by the steamers of the Cunard Line, which land at Jersey City, and those of the North German Lloyds' Line, which land at Hoboken, to send the dutiable freight to store-houses in this City instead of to the store-houses of the respective Companies at Jersey City and Hoboken. This course is but simple justice to the proprietors of the various steam-ship lines who have docks in this City and who are required to send goods arriving by their steamers to certain designated public stores in New-York. This is one reason for the adoption of the new regulation. Another is, that greater security will be given to the Government than has heretofore been afforded. Complaints have been made that goods have mysteriously disappeared while stored in some of the ware-houses on the Jersey shore, and not long ago several valuable cases of silks found their way through one of the windows of a store-house, and would undoubtedly have been spirited away had it not been for the vigilance of an outside watchman. It can make no difference to the importers whether their goods are stored in this City or in Jersey; indeed, the proposed change will greatly facilitate their release from the public stores, and no one will be injured by it save those who own the storehouses in New-Jersey, or those who have rented them in the expectation of continuing the business for an unlimited period. The Collector has determined to make the change, and will proceed about it at once, notwithstanding the remonstrances of interested parties.

RELIEF FOR EMIGRANTS AT CASTLE GARDEN.

The Collector has directed that a change be made in the manner of examining and appraising the baggage of emigrants arriving at Castle Garden, so as to facilitate the departure of these persons and not compel their detention in the City for many days while the goods which they bring, and which are subject to duty, are examined and appraised.

An inspector will be detailed for duty at Castle Garden, whose business will be to examine the baggage of the emigrants, and if any articles are found upon which the Government has claims for duty, the goods will be immediately passed to an appraiser, who will also be detailed to the depot by the Appraiser of the port, the amount of duty fixed and collected, and the emigrant then permitted to go on his way rejoicing. By this reform the emigrants will avoid detention at the depot and consequent plundering by the sharpers, and the Government will obtain its just demands promptly.

THE NEW CARTAGE SYSTEM.

The reform which Collector **GRINNELL** inaugurated in the cartage system works in such a way as to elicit the admiration even of those who were at first the most persistent opponents of the measure. Now the merchant who loses goods *in transitu* knows to whom to look for redress, and the Government can rely upon men who have given a bond for the faithful performance of their duties, and in case of any complaint the Collector can at once trace the matter to its source. A short time ago a cartman, while loading some casks of fine brandy upon his cart, had the misfortune to lose the contents of one cask by its rolling off his cart. He mourned his loss, but reported the circumstance to the superintendent of his division, instructing him to pay the damage on demand of the owner of the brandy. Soon after the owner appeared, and was somewhat enraged at the loss of his brandy; but his anger was appeased when he found that its value would be promptly paid. Under the old system he would have had no redress. The Government is also protected while the goods are *in transitu* from the vessel to the store. The cartmen are well satisfied with the new arrangement, and the merchants find that the work is done so much better and cheaper than under the old system that they would not consent to return to it if they could.

THE BOND BUREAU.

This new bureau, which was organized by Mr. **GRINNELL**, also works well and for the interests of the Government. Under the old system a person could go into one department, be bonded for almost the full amount of his property and then go into another division and be bonded to a similar amount, and thus could run the gauntlet of all the divisions. Now there is a check upon such operations, for all the bonds are taken in one department.

ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION.

Since Mr. **GRINNELL** has been Collector, the salary list of the Custom-house has been judiciously revised, and this revision has resulted in a saving of many thousands annually. Little "leakages" have been stopped, and so effectually that it is impossible for a leak to spring out again in the same place. The system of providing whole families with fat berths in the Custom-house has been broken up, and in this way the patronage of the Government has been more equally distributed. The abolition of two divisions of the Custom-house, and the transfer of the duties to other departments, are reforms which were instituted immediately after Collector **GRINNELL** entered upon the discharge of his duties, and have effected a great saving to the Government, besides materially simplifying the business of the Custom-house.

OTHER REFORMS.

The Collector has in mind other reforms, which will shortly be announced. Meanwhile the public will be pleased to learn that Custom-house business is not conducted as it has been for some years. The interests of the Government are fully protected by Mr. **GRINNELL** and his efficient subordinates, and the merchants are no longer subjected to those vexatious delays and petty annoyances which have characterized some of the former Administrations. The importer who seeks to deal fairly by the Government will meet with due consideration; he who studies to evade his responsibilities will find the task a most difficult one.

Posthumous Influence—Sermon by Rev. J. A. Roche, Suggested by the Death of Rev. Dr. McClintock.

Rev. **J. A. ROCHE**, pastor of the Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, preached a sermon last evening on "Posthumous Influence," suggested by the death of the late Dr. **MCCLINTOCK**. The text was, "He being dead, yet speaks to us." After some general remarks on the influence which survives the righteous in the example of their lives, the preacher continued: The Church of our fellowship has, within the last few days, buried one of its most profound scholars and zealous ministers. To many present he was known personally—to all by reputation. He being dead, yet speaks to the young of early aspirations for knowledge and usefulness. No man seeks knowledge until he realizes the want of it, just as a sinner will not seek forgiveness until first conscious of his guilt. The taste of Dr. **MCCLINTOCK** for knowledge, and his desire for usefulness were early developed. There is not a day, or week, or month, or year in the three-score and ten which has not its importance, yet youth is peculiarly important. Take, for instance, the season of Spring, cut it off from the year, and a famine occurs. Analogous with this is the season of youth in human life. It is the season of peculiar susceptibility, and he who is oblivious to the loss will sadly realize the consequences in after life. Our late brother began life well by cherishing noble aspirations. The young man who is not ambitious and aiming at noble objects is unworthy of his generation and place in society. The father of Dr. **MCCLINTOCK**, who was a worthy member of the church in Philadelphia, failed in business just at the time when young **MCCLINTOCK** most needed parental aid in this respect; but he determined to be a scholar notwithstanding all obstacles. At an early period he was placed in the Book Concern in this City, where he continued to develop his aptitude for the acquisition of knowledge. After three years in the University of Pennsylvania he graduated the third in the class. As Professor of ancient languages in Dickinson University, so general was his erudition, that he was counted able to fill any chair in the college; and when he died, it is reasonable to assert that in the republic of letters the history of the Methodist Church presented not his equal. His was sanctified ambition, tending to benefit and bless mankind and the Church, and for which we honor and praise his memory.

Sometimes circumstances will develop men, but there are characteristics which God seems [illegible]. John McClintock [illegible] hardly ever free from bodily ailment. He perhaps never saw a month without apprehension of death. He said to his doctor twenty years ago: "Doctor, my watch in my pocket disturbs my heart; something must be wrong there." Thus it was with him through life. To him God gave five talents, whereas to others he gives but one. He was never a painful student, though close, critical and successful. He once remarked to the preacher that he never had an unhappy period in his life. Everything he did was done with so much ease, and yet so thoroughly, that it was plain he had been endowed with extraordinary powers. He had talent, it was for use; he had power, it was for utility. It was not what God gave him which made him great, but that portions of God's gifts which he used. His were not random shots; he aimed high, and kept steadily to his aim. Blessed with intelligent and godly parents, yet to himself and his own energy did Dr. **MCCLINTOCK** owe his proud success. Death waits not for the noblest men, or for the accomplishment of their desires. Engaged at the time of his death in the preparation of an *Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge*, which when completed would have been invaluable to the Church, and a monument of sanctified learning, yet he was cut off in the midst of this great and unfinished effort of his life. God doubtless will find instruments to do his work, but in the language of Bishop **JANES**, the Church is at a loss to know how to replace the good and great man gone. The sermon was concluded by an earnest exhortation to young men to follow the example of the eminent deceased, in early embracing religion, in cultivating a high and sanctified ambition, and the cultivation of those talents which God has bestowed on each for His service and glory.

MULLEE'S CONTEMPT.

Another Story About the Ludlow-Street Prisoner—No Immediate Prospect of His Release.

No decisive steps have yet been taken, so far as can be ascertained, for procuring the release of **WILLIAM MULLEE**, the poor inventor, from Ludlow-street Jail, where he has been confined since June, 1868, for alleged contempt of Court, as previously reported in the TIMES. It is understood, however, from information which is said to have been communicated to **MULLEE** by a prominent officer of the India Rubber Comb Company, that the fine in his case, amounting to $2,500, was remitted by the Company a short time ago; but this act of leniency, so far as his liberation is concerned, has only proved a delusion. It is thought that if the fine had been actually and fully remitted, nothing could prevent **MULLEE** from being set free. **MULLEE** is of the opinion that he will not be immediately released unless he signs a paper acknowledging himself guilty, and also makes certain promises in favor of the Rubber Company, which he is determined not to do, believing himself innocent of the charges which have been brought against him. His belief is based on a recent conversation which took place between himself and one of his alleged persecutors. **MULLEE**, for his own part, insists that he was never guilty of violating the Goodyear hard rubber patent, and offers to submit his own process, for which he obtained a *bona fide* patent, to some such gentleman as Prof. **R. OGDEN DOREMUS** for chemical analysis, for the purpose of deciding whether it is an infringement on the Goodyear invention, as has been claimed by the owners of the latter. He is confident that such an investigation, if fairly conducted, would prove his patent to be no infringement. An analysis of his process was made previous to his imprisonment, but he emphatically asserts that it was not made by a regular analytical chemist, and that it was incorrect, owing to some reason unknown to him and which he can only suspect. One of the strong points which **MULLEE** makes in proof of his innocence is the fact that the Rubber Company has been paying his wife a weekly pension of $10 ever since he was sentenced. He cannot see why the Company should desire to keep him imprisoned for nearly two years, as a matter of pecuniary consideration, for the purpose of obtaining the sum of $2,500 as damages, while it has paid out nearly that amount for the support of his wife. The friends of the poor prisoner are anxious to have some well-known lawyer undertake his case and bring it before the Court and the public in its proper light, but they say it is impossible to raise any considerable amount of money for legal services. Some of **MULLEE'S** statements relate to the secret history of the rubber patent suits and wealthy monopolies, and the misdeeds of public officials, and, if true, show a great and startling amount of corruption and dishonesty among high and reputedly respectable citizens.

The Ulster County Murder—Views of a Correspondent.

Regarding the recently published statements that **DANIEL A. HASBROUCK**, the Ulster County farmer, was killed in self-defence by the colored man, who knocked his brains out with an ax, Mr. **JOHN BODINE**, of Highland, Ulster County, writes that he had known Mr. **HASBROUCK** from childhood as one who enjoyed the respect and esteem of his friends and neighbors. The evidence before the Coroner, he continues, was that the negro had been treated with great kindness in the family, and that he was of a malicious disposition, frequently making threats against persons employed with him on the farm. On the morning on which he committed the murder he told one of the men by his pantomime gestures, which were well understood, that he intended to kill his benefactor, but these violent threats had been so common against others, that they were unheeded in this case and nothing was said of them to Mr. **HASBROUCK**. It was also proven by a young woman of the family, who stood in the front door in fair view, and not twenty paces from the parties, that Mr. **HASBROUCK** came out of the house, and, walking up to the negro, who was chopping wood, commenced talking to him in the usual way, making signs, and immediately on his coming within reach, the negro assaulted him with the ax. The first blow seemed to stun Mr. **HASBROUCK**, who turned to get away, and received a second blow, cutting down in the shoulder. This alarmed the young woman, who ran into the house. A most respectable farmer testified that he was talking to one of Mr. **HASBROUCK'S** men from his wagon, about fifty or seventy-five paces distant, and saw the struggle. The man also saw it, and started to save Mr. **HASBROUCK**, but, on coming up to within about twenty paces of the parties, he saw Mr. **HASBROUCK** lying on his face, and saw the negro strike him two blows on the head with the ax, which dashed out his brains. As to the charge of the deceased clubbing the negro, our correspondent can, from personal knowledge, pronounce it wholly false and malicious. The negro was a most powerful man, and one whom the deceased would have been unable to cope with in any attempt at abuse. His strength was prodigious. The family have very good reasons to think the negro was instigated to commit the crime by parties in the neighborhood.

Extensive Revival at Newburg.

The most extensive religious interest ever known in the history of Newburg, on the Hudson, has prevailed throughout the Methodist and Baptist Churches during the past Fall and Winter months. In both the Methodist Churches this feeling began to be manifested during the Fall, and may be said to have had its source in the remarkable fervor demonstrated at the sessions of the great Camp Meeting at Wesley's Grove last Summer. In the latter part of December—an earlier date than usual—it was deemed necessary to begin the protracted meetings. Public interest at once assumed a decided gravitation towards religious centers, and continued with unabated ardor. Every night in the meetings of the Trinity and the Second Methodist Episcopal Churches crowded audiences assembled, at times scores went away unable even to obtain standing room. Preaching services and prayer meetings were marked by immediate and decided results. The altars were filled with penitents, and large numbers were received on probation. This state of things sent its influence to the other Churches. The Baptists commenced a series of meetings, and similar successful results followed. Large congregations thronged the Church and evinced the deepest interest. Sabbath after Sabbath new converts were baptized by immersion and received into the communion and church fellowship. At times the church has been filled—pews, galleries, aisles and every standing place, even out in the vestibule to the door—and hundreds went away unable to obtain admission. Large congregations have also attended the Union Presbyterian Church meetings. At the Trinity M. E. Church, Rev. **M. ABBOTT**, Pastor, 222 have been converted. At the Second M. E. Church, Rev. **H. H. BIRKENS**, Pastor, about one hundred and forty have professed religion. Rev. Mr. **BLISS**, Pastor of the Baptist Church, has baptized about fifty. Great interest is yet felt in all these Churches—and in Rev. Mr. **PRIMES'**, although the special meetings have ceased. Altogether, over five hundred persons have either made open declaration, or shown penitential resolutions of a changed and better life. The Trinity M. E. Church has recently received a new $5,000 organ.

A Police Officer Committed for Assaulting a Woman and a Child.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge **LEDWITH**, **PATRICK MCGUIRE**, a Police officer attached to the Seventh Precinct, was brought up charged with clubbing a child named **CHARLES O'BRIEN** and seriously assaulting **BRIDGET MCGIVERN**, a married woman residing on Henry-street, by striking her in several parts of the body with his boot. It appeared that during the early part of Saturday **MCGUIRE** indulged freely in ardent drinks, and when "told off" on the evening for duty was in a state of intoxication. After leaving the precinct he immediately gave vent to his feelings in a furious assault on a child named **O'BRIEN**, whom he clubbed severely. Not satisfied with this evidence of his strength and manhood, he soon after, meeting Mrs. **O'BRIEN**, attacked her also and kicked her severely. Information of these occurrences was conveyed to the Sergeant at the Precinct, and Patrolman **REILLY**, with Officer **PLATT**, were directed to order his attendance at the Station. The officers found him in a deplorable state of drunkenness, and at once placed him under arrest. Upon being charged with the offence yesterday, he did not offer a single extenuating circumstance, and after receiving a well-merited reprimand from Judge **LEDWITH**, he was fully committed for trial in default of bail.

The Case of Mr. Barton M. Johnson.

Assistant District Attorney **FELLOWS** has written the following letter in regard to Mr. **BARTON M. JOHNSON'S** connection with the proceedings against **JEROME BRADLEY**:

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, March 8, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to yours of yesterday, referring to proceedings in the trial of **JEROME BRADLEY**, I have to say that Mr. **JOHNSON** did not become "State's evidence," as that term is commonly used. To be sure, he gave evidence on the part of the people. But no intimation was ever made to him that he would be used as a witness, and the *nolle prosequi* was entered as to him for the sole reason that there was no evidence implicating him in the alleged larceny.

J. R. FELLOWS,
Assistant District Attorney.

J. K. HERBERT and S. H. STUART.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 12.—The following table shows the course of the market for American Securities and Stocks during the day:

	11 A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consuls for money	92⅞	92⅞
Consols for account	93	93
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	90¾	90¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1865 (old)	90	90
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	89⅞	89⅞
U. S. 10-40s	87¼	87¼
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	115⅛	115⅛
Erie Railroad Shares	20⅛	20⅛
Atlantic and Great Western Shares	28⅛	28⅛

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—COTTON—The market opened dull and closed quiet; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 10⅞d; Middling Orleans at 11⅛d.@11¼d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; Lard buoyant at 63s. ℘ cwt.

FRANKFORT, March 12.—United States bonds opened flat. Five-twenties of the old issue, 95⅛@95⅜.

PARIS, March 12.—The Bourse opened quietly; rentes 74f. 57c., and closed firm; rentes, 74f. 60c.

HAVRE, March 12.—Cotton opened with a declining tendency, and closed quiet. Tres ordinaire on the spot, 134f. ℘ cwt.; Low Middling afloat, 127½f.

ANTWERP, March 12.—Petroleum opened flat at 57¾f., and closed flat at 57¾f. for Standard White.

BREMEN, March 11—Evening.—Petroleum closed active and firm at 7 thalers 12 groats.

HAMBURG, March 11—Evening.—Petroleum closed firm and unchanged.

HAVANA, March 13.—The following shows the state of the market at the close of business on Saturday afternoon: SUGARS are slow of sale on account of foreign advices, but prices are unaltered; buyers demand a reduction; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 42,000 boxes, 6,500 hhds. to foreign countries, and 19,000 boxes and 3,500 hhds. to the United States; stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 345,000 boxes 23,000 hhds.; Muscovados active; fair to good Refining, 7¾@7⅞ reals ℘ arroba. MOLASSES quiet. LARD buoyant at 20¼c. in tierces, 23¼c. in 25 lb. tins. FLOUR firm. BUTTER active. TALLOW firmer at 11¾c. ℘ lb. BACON steady at 20c. PETROLEUM heavy at 4½ reals in bbls., 4⅝ reals in tins. POTATOES quiet at $2 50@$3 ℘ bbl. HAMS firm; common Salted, 23¼c.; Sugar-cured, 27½c. ℘ lb. COOPERAGE steady. HOOPS flat. FREIGHTS dull; shippers refuse to charter, owing to the high prices of Sugars.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, March 12.—FLOUR steady and in moderate demand; Family, $5@$5 25. WHEAT firmer and in fair demand at $1 08@$1 10 for Red. CORN in fair demand; scarce; Mixed at 74c.@76c.; Yellow and White, 78c.@80c. OATS steady at 50c.@54c., the latter for White. RYE steady at 80c.@85c. BARLEY dull and unchanged at 90c.@$1 05. COTTON dull. TOBACCO dull and unchanged. WHISKY dull at 91c.@92c. PROVISIONS generally quiet. Mess PORK offered at $26 25, closing. Bulk MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Sides, 13c.@13½c.@14c.; 100,000 lbs. Shoulders sold at 10c., buyer for April; 50,000 lbs. Clear Sides at 14¾c., seller last half of April. BACON dull; Shoulders offered at 11c.; Sides, 15c.@15½c.; a small lot of Clear Rib sold at the inside figure; Sweet-cured HAMS dull at 16¾c.@17½c. LARD held higher under Liverpool news; 13¾c. was offered for Tierce, but held at 14c.; Steam held at 13½c. EXCHANGE on New-York, 1-10 ℘ cent. off buying.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—TOBACCO heavy. COTTON nominal. FLOUR dull; Spring Superfine and Double Extra at $3 60@$4; Fall Superfine, $4@$4 25; Extra, $4 12½@$4 50; Choice Treble Extra to Fancy, $5 75@$7. WHEAT steady; No. 1 Spring, inspected, at 90c.; No. 2 Red Fall, 95c.@96c.; No. 1 do., $1 05@$1 07; Choice, $1 15@$1 20. CORN—Best qualities firmer; Mixed, 73c.; Mixed White, 76c.@78c.; White, 78c.@80c. OATS dull at 47c.@49c. BARLEY dull at 85c. for Choice Illinois; 98c.@$1 05 for Minnesota. RYE dull at 70c.@72c. WHISKY dull at 92c. Mess PORK at $26, offered. Dry-salted MEATS—Loose Hams, 12½c.; Clear Rib, 13½c., and order sales Packed Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib, 13¾c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 14c.@14¼c. BACON—Order sales at 11¼c.@11½c. for Shoulders, 15c. for Clear Rib, 15½c.@15¾c. for Clear Sides. LARD nominal. Beef CATTLE and HOGS steady and unchanged.

CHICAGO, March 12.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet at $3 75@$4 75 for Spring Extras. WHEAT easier at a decline of 1c.: No. 1, 85c.@87c.; No. 2, 77¾c. CORN firmer at 70½c. for No. 2; 50c.@58½c. for no grade. OATS heavy at 35¾c. for No. 2. RYE firm at 35c.@36c. for rejected. HIGH WINES dull at 92c.@93c. Mess PORK declined 10c.@25c.; sales at $25 87½, cash; $25 75, seller April. LARD, 13¾c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 8¾c.; Rough Sides, 12½c.; Short Rib Middles, loose, 13c. Dressed HOGS steady at $9 50@$10, dividing on 200 lbs. Live HOGS quiet at $8@$8 30 for common to good grades. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Rye, 4,800 bushels Barley, 2,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, 1,300 bushels Barley, 2,600 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 12.—COTTON—Net receipts, 3,165 bales; coastwise, 244 bales; total, 3,309 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,744 bales to Liverpool; France, 3,663 bales, Havre; coastwise, 610 bales, New-York; sales, 6,600 bales; stock, 236,715 bales; market dull and tending downward; Middling, 21½c. FLOUR, $5@$5 50@$6 25. CORN, $1 02@$1 05. OATS, 64c. BRAN, $1 75@$2. HAY scarce at $38@$39. PORK, $28 50. BACON, 12¾c.@16½c.@16¾c. Sugar cured HAMS, 17¾c. LARD—Tierce, 14c.@14½c.; Keg, 17c.@17½c. SUGAR—Prime, 12c. MOLASSES—Prime, 64c.@65c. WHISKY and COFFEE unchanged. GOLD, 112¼. New-York Sight EXCHANGE par. Sterling EXCHANGE, 12¼.

OSWEGO, March 12—Evening.—FLOUR unchanged, but with a moderate demand; sales 1,500 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6@$6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50@$6 75 for White; $7@$7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales of car lots White State at $1 40. CORN quiet at $1 03. BARLEY held at $1 for Upper Lake Canada. CORN MEAL, $2 25 for Bolted; $2 05 for Unbolted, ℘ cental. MILL FEED in good demand; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $23@$25; Middlings, $30@$33. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 65c.; to New-York 55c.; to Albany, 47c. Grain and Mill feed, to Boston, $6 50; to New-York, $5 50; to Albany, $4 70 ℘ ton.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—COTTON very quiet, but prices unchanged. FLOUR dull and weak; Superfine, $4 37½@$4 75; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5@$5 75; Pennsylvania do., $5 12½@$6; Indiana and Ohio do., $5 25@$6 25; Fancy, $6 50@$7 50. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 23@$1 25. RYE sells at 98c. CORN in fair demand; Yellow, 90c. OATS steady at 55c. COFFEE—Stock scarce; Rio, 14c.@16½c., gold. SUGAR dull at 9¾c.@9⅞c. for Fair and Good Refining; 9¾c.@10½c. for Grocery grades. MOLASSES dull and weak. PROVISIONS declining. Mess PORK at $26@$26 50. LARD, 14¾c.@14½c. WHISKY sells at $1 for wood, and $1 02 for iron bound.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—COTTON dull; Middling, 20¾c.@21c. FLOUR quiet and steady; Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$7; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 50@$6; do. Family, $7@$8 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$5 75; do. Family, $6 12½@$6 75. WHEAT quiet and steady; Pennsylvania, $1 22@$1 25. CORN—White, 92c.@94c.; Yellow weak at 90c. OATS, 54c.@57c. RYE, 90c.@$1. Mess PORK at $27. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 15c.@15¼c.; Clear Rib, 16c.@16½c.; Shoulders, 12c.@12½c.; Hams, 19c.@20c. LARD firm at 15c.@16c. WHISKY quiet at $1 01.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 12.—BREADSTUFFS dull and unchanged. LEGAL TENDERS, 89. During the week the market for Mining Shares has not been so active in six months, and closed firm with an upward tendency. The following are the closing quotations: Gould & Curry, $275; Hale & Norcross, $132; Overman, $94; Kentuck, $79; Savage, $49; Yellow Jacket, $45; Chollar Potosi, $26; Crown Point, $24; Imperial, $35; Ophir, $20; Belcher, $22; Empire Mill, $22; Alpha, $17; Bullion, $7.

LOUISVILLE, March 12.—COTTON quiet. FLOUR and GRAIN quiet and unchanged. TOBACCO—Sales, 86 hhds. at $4@$6 for trash to common; $6 50@$7 50 for good Lugs; $8@$18 75 for low to good Leaf. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $27. BACON—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Rib, 15½c.; Clear Sides, 16c. BULK MEAT—Shoulders, 10¾c.; Clear Rib, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 15c. LARD—Prime Leaf, in tierces, 15¼c. HAMS, sweet-cured, 19c. WHISKY dull at 91c.@92c.

ALBANY, March 12.—Choice samples of WHEAT find a good demand, other qualities slow of sale; Extra Delhi, $1 65. RYE quiet and firm at 96c. for State. CORN in more demand; sales 4 car lots at 85c.@92c. for New Mixed Western, 84c. for rejected do., 95c. for New Round Yellow. BARLEY declines with gold; sales 4 car loads at 80c. for two rowed State No. 2, 85c. for No. 1 do. OATS dull.

GALVESTON, March 11.—COTTON firm; good Ordinary, 18¾c.; receipts, 960 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,474 bales; coastwise, 512 bales; sales, 660 bales; receipts of the week, 5,302 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,519 bales; to Bremen, 3,488 bales; coastwise, 2,622 bales; sales, 3,070 bales; stock, 45,022 bales.

MILWAUKEE, March 12.—FLOUR quiet; City Double Extra, $4 50@$4 75. WHEAT dull at 87½c. for No. 1; 81¾c. for No. 2. OATS nominal. CORN nominal. BARLEY nominal. RYE steady at 70c. for fresh No. 1. Dressed HOGS steady at $9 50@$10. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls Flour; 24,000 bushels Wheat—SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour.

BUFFALO, March 12.—Receipts of the week, 5,864 Beeves, 800 Cows, 5,729 Hogs, 7,596 Sheep; sales 337 Beeves at 5¾c.@6¾c., for Fair Illinois, 6¾c. for Good, 7c.@7½c., for Extra Choice. HOGS quiet at $8 50@$9 25 for Common to Extra. SHEEP—None in market, mostly shipped in first hands.

TOLEDO, March 12.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 20, and $1 19 bid; sales regular do., at $1 12; Amber, $1 08; No. 1 Red, $1 13; No. 2 held at $1 06 and $1 05½ bid. CORN dull and lower; New, 72c. OATS dull; No. 1 at 49c.; RECEIPTS—4,200 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, March 12.—COTTON firm at 20c.; receipts, 492 bales; exports, 945 bales. FLOUR dull at $5. CORN scarce at $1. OATS dull. Mess PORK nominally $28. LARD heavy. Bulk SHOULDERS, 11c. SIDES, 14c.@15c.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—COTTON—Net receipts, 90 bales; coastwise, 89 bales; total, 179 bales; sales, 650 bales; stock, 5,900 bales; cable news depresses market; prices are lower; Middling, 20¼c.

BOSTON, March 12.—COTTON—Net receipts, 156 bales; coastwise, 1,485 bales; total, 1,641 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 10,500 bales; market quiet and steady; Middling, 20¾c.

NORFOLK, March 12.—COTTON—Net receipts, 316 bales; exports, coastwise, 30 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 6,888 bales; market quiet and weak; Low Middling, 18¾c.@19c.

CHARLESTON, March 12.—COTTON—Net receipts, 416 bales; exports coastwise, 7 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 13,317 bales; market dull; Middling, 20¼c.

CLEVELAND, March 12.—WHEAT steady at $1 08@$1 10 for No. 1 Red; $1 04 for No. 2 Red. CORN firmer; New at 77c. OATS dull and nominal. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY firmer.

GALVESTON, March 12.—COTTON heavy, with no demand; Good Ordinary, 18¼c.; receipts, 825 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,386 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 42,461 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 12.—Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 60@$2 70. No sales of RESIN and Spirits TURPENTINE. TAR unchanged; sales at $1 90. No sales of COTTON.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 12.—COTTON market dull and lower; sales 133 bales; Receipts, 111 bales; Middling at 19¾c.@20c.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—FLOUR, $4 75@$5 50. The extreme figures for WHEAT are $1 35@$1 65. LEGAL TENDERS, 89.

MOBILE, Ala., March 12.—COTTON dull; Middling, 20¾c.@21c.; receipts, 695 bales; exports coastwise, 416 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 75,947 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 12.—COTTON—Net receipts, 1,001 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 55,803 bales; market in good demand; Middling, 20¾c.

[Advertisement.]

A thousand ladies and a thousand gentlemen who are using **HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH** testify to its great value. Ten years' experience, and never broken through. Beats all and every other protection known. Send for pamphlet.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Silesia	March 15	New-York	Hamburg.
Samaria	March 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	March 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Palmyra	March 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	March 19	New-York	Havre.
Denmark	March 19	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	March 19	New-York	Liverpool.
America	March 19	New-York	Bremen.
Cambria	March 19	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.			
Columbia	March 17	New-York	Havana.
Cleopatra	March 19	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, *via* Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Silesia*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1½ P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 13—*In steam-ship America, from Bremen.*—Mrs. Lange, Louis Serree, C. Bochmann, J. C. H. Bochmann, G. Streck, J. Archer, Mrs. Bourel, Carl Levy, J. C. Muller, W. Kuffner, Geo. Malsch, M. Schmeckenbecher, John Schwingler, M. Vogel, Aug. Wustenberg, G. Schaar, Robert Becher, H. S. Elliott, C. B. Henderson, A. Cleveland, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Sachnor, J. S. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Elise Bressel, Max Franken, H. Goerner, E. Werhan and wife, L. Lob, John Freude, F. Dotschel and family, Clara Schaamberger, Aug. Eichentier, F. Damcke, R. Griffiths and family, W. Wilnes, S. Wilnes, Mr. Fischer and family, C. G. Philips, C. Demuth, J. Sherron, Miss S. Mall, Miss B. Trowbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—Mrs. C. M. Thompson and son, Mrs. and Miss Rankin, Mme. Musart, S. D. Gould, wife and son, Miss Grant, Miss M. L. Grant, Mrs. M. E. Seagriff, Job Smith and wife, E. S. Osmond, Thos. Gabril, B. L. Goulding, W. C. Sawyer, J. W. Mullen, Henry Hall, W. B. K. Johnston, Henry French, J. Winslow, J. Wedeles, G. Pessels, Morris Reich, J. C. Harrison, W. Preston, A. J. Thomson, Wm. Egan, J. Peters, G. French, Samuel Orr, J. T. Carnody, H. C. Stannart, Andrew Dee, Daniel Hill, A. Robins, Oscar Champion, Thos. Hill, Robert Martin, Henry Martin, M. Monaus, Chas. Hookwood, Joshua Franklin, Henry Franklin, R. M. Frazier, and 20 in the steerage.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Havana.—Mateo Bonnon, Jose Mena, Jose Dominique, Fred. Zadin.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 14 | Sun sets..... 6 05 | Moon sets.. 4 30
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 51 | Gov. Island. 5 41 | Hell Gate.. 7 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, March 13.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah March 10, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., lat. 38 10 N., lon. 74 30 W., passed bark Eagle, of New-York, bound N.; since which experienced very heavy E. N. E. gale of wind with heavy sea and fog.

Steam-ship America, (N. G.,) Bussius, Bremen Feb. 26, and Southampton March 1, with mdse. and 344 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. March 8, lat. 46 05, lon. 48 44, passed several large icebergs; 11th, lat. 40 45, lon. 66 25, passed a Cunard steamer.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Phillips, Vera Cruz March 2, Sisal 5th, and Havana 8th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Co. March 11, 80 miles S. of Hatteras Light, signalized brig Martha, bound N.

Steam-ship United States, Blanchard, New-Orleans March 5, and S. W. Pass 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steam-ship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steamship Tennessee, Chichester, Charleston, March 10, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Schr. Z. Paine, Hall, Eastport, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Pearce, (Br.,) Bird, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Redington, Gregory, Rockland, for Wilmington, Del.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Myhan, Gloucester, with fish to J. Stetson.

Schr. Julia & Martha, Davis, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Harriet, Crowley, Providence.
Schr. J. H. Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.
Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, New-London.
Schr. Joseph Ross, Paul, Taunton.
Schr. James Baylis, Arnold, Providence.
Schr. Arctic, Spear, Rockland.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 13.—Off the port, bark A. B. Wyman, from Liverpool.

Sld. steamers Manhattan, for New-York; Prometheus, for Philadelphia; brig Orlean, for Trinidad de Cuba; schrs. N. B. Hawkins, for New-York; Mary Stow, for Jacksonville; J. C. Benton, for do.; Emeline, for Bucksville, S. C.; J. C. Thompson, for Philadelphia; Venilo, for Baltimore; E. B. Shaw, for a northern port.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 13.—Passed in, bark Hermans, from Liverpool, for Alexandria, Va.; schr. Frank & Emily, from Havana, for Baltimore.

Passed out, brig Chesapeake, for Demerara.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 12.—Arr. brig Crocus, from Phipsburg for New-York; schrs. Richmond and Rose Skerrett, from New-York for Boston; Mary Standish, from Baltimore for Boston; Lizzie D. Small, Philadelphia, for Boston; Ella D. Crowell and Sarah Louisa, Wellfleet, for Norfolk; New Zealand, Rockland, for New-York; Lyndon, Eastport, for do.; Witch of the Wave, Provincetown, for do.; Jane C. Patterson, Gloucester, for Philadelphia; brig Proteus, from Calais for New-York, with loss of anchor.

Sld. schrs. Ella D. Crowell, Witch of the Wave, Sarah Louisa, Peace, Viola, Helen M. Waite, Pearl, Ida L., Transfer, Mary E. Gage, Broadfield, Wm. A. Crocker, Isaac Rich, E. H. Furber, Gen. Marion, Lyndon, New-Zealand.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 13.—The schr. Nettie Crowell came off the rocks at Sachem's Head Sunday morning without assistance. The damage done to her is very slight.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Arr. ships Schiller, from Marseilles; Beethoven, Hamburg; Bilderkyke, Batavia; Osborne, Newcastle, N. S. W.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, March 13.—The steam-ship Idaho, from New-York for Liverpool, has arrived.

MOVILLE, March 13.—The steam-ship Columbia, from New-York for Glasgow, has arrived.

FANCY GOODS!

CALHOUN, ROBBINS & CO.,

No. 410 Broadway,

HAVE THIS DAY MARKED PRICES

ON THEIR GOODS TO CORRESPOND WITH

The Decline in Gold!

MARCH 7, 1870.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS
AND
ST. JOSEPH
RAILROAD CO.
THE
LAST OF THE ISSUE OF $1,000,000
NOW READY FOR SALE
AND
DELIVERY,
Amounting to $250,000,
AND
ARE THE ONLY BONDS EVER
ISSUED BY THIS
COMPANY.

They are secured by a first and only mortgage upon the entire property of the Company, including Franchises, Rights of Way, &c., and at the safe rate of $13,800 per mile on a complete and equipped road in successful operation.

Trustees for the Mortgage: Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

This Road connects St. Louis with St. Joseph by the most direct and the shortest route.

They are Coupon Bonds, in denominations of $1,000, payable (Principal and Interest) in Gold, in the City of New-York.

The principal is payable 25 years from November, 1868, in Gold.

The Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, is payable 1st May and November in each year, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, free of tax.

We are authorized to offer these Bonds for sale at 87½ and accrued interest in Currency. We do so with a full knowledge of the perfect security upon which they are issued, and with this knowledge we unhesitatingly recommend them as a safe and reliable investment.

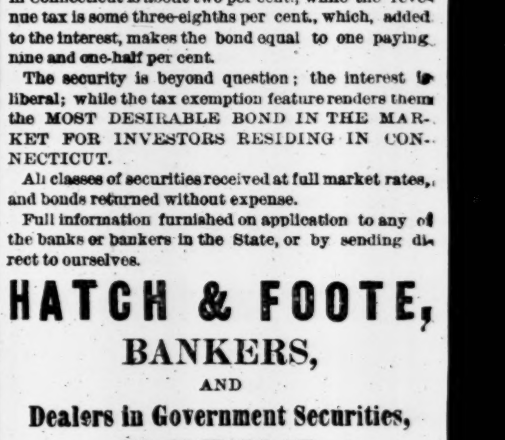
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

FREE FROM ALL TAXES.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, TWENTY YEARS TO RUN, INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, ON THE 1ST OF MAY AND NOVEMBER, FREE FROM ALL STATE, LOCAL AND UNITED STATES TAXES, PRICE PAR AND INTEREST.

THE ROAD.—THE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD of Connecticut is the FINAL LINK in the GRAND AIR-LINE ROUTE between NEW-YORK and BOSTON, 52 miles in length, running from New-Haven to Willimantic, passing through Middletown about midway, and will be over 20 miles shorter than the present most popular route.

The position of the Road, as compared with the old lines, which are built with a view of connecting different cities, rather than to form a direct through route, is shown by the following diagram:



For more than a quarter of a century a road through this section of the State has been greatly needed, and, unlike most new railroad enterprises, which have to wait the growth of business along its line, this Road will find a large established local trade awaiting its completion.

In regard to the through trade, a single glance at the map is more convincing than any argument can be as to the important fact that this route, being the shortest, and affording so great a saving in time, must ultimately be the chief thoroughfare between Boston and New-York.

THE BONDS are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one-half of the actual cash expenditures on the Road. They are secured by a First Mortgage on all the property of the Company of whatever kind. The State of Connecticut is made Trustee for the bondholders, and every bond must be issued from the office of, and be countersigned by the Comptroller. They are, by an act of the Legislature of Connecticut, made exempt from all State and local taxes, and are also free from income tax. The average tax in Connecticut is about one and a half per cent.; the revenue tax is some three-eighths per cent., which, added to the interest, makes the bond equal to one paying nine and one-half per cent.

The security is beyond question; the interest is liberal; while the tax exemption feature renders them the MOST DESIRABLE BOND IN THE MARKET FOR INVESTORS RESIDING IN CONNECTICUT.

All classes of securities received at full market rates, and bonds returned without expense.

Full information furnished on application to any of the banks or bankers in the State, or by sending direct to ourselves.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS,
AND
Dealers in Government Securities,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.

MR. BEECHER'S LETTER.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 27, 1870.

J. A. Sherman:

SIR: You have for several weeks addressed to me letters implying that we are in correspondence, and that I am in sympathy with you in your method of treating ruptures. These letters are then published by you as advertisements. I regard your action as toward me as [illegible], and your treatment of the public as a deliberate swindle. If you will put one of your trusses upon your own mouth, [illegible] other rupture [illegible].

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

P. S.—This letter, the only one I have ever addressed to you, you are at liberty to publish.

"We reckon that after this demonstration the Plymouth pulpit divine will be chary of his epistolary missives for the future."—*Commercial Advertiser, March 4.*

To the Ruptured!
BEWARE
of the impostor who exacts and receives a five ($5) dollar examination fee from every person who he happens to be influenced and calls upon him, by reason of his abuse and spurious advertisements! Come direct to the old and well-established Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church, and see the longest list of names and references to persons who have been cured [illegible], and also the numerous letters from the most eminent surgeons in the country. No fee for examination, and no humbuggery. A female attendant for ladies.
MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and everything in the line of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.
"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—*Tribune, Dec. 22, 1869.*

REMOVAL.
HAINES BROTHERS beg leave to inform their patrons and public generally that they have removed their ware rooms and piano-renting business to their new large and elegant warehouse, Nos. 368 to 372 2d av., corner 21st-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.